FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GROMYKO LETTER TO UN ON LIMITING NAVAL ARMS

LD140956 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, has sent a letter on questions of limiting naval activities and naval armaments to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

It said: "Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

"This letter, sent in response to your queries in connection with Resolutions 38-/188f and 38/188g, sets forth the Soviet Union's considerations on questions of limiting naval activities and naval armaments.

"1. The Soviet Union sees it as the priority task of its foreign policy to prevent nuclear catastrophe and secure a real, radical change for the better in the dangerous development of world events. Over recent time it has put forward a series of major initiatives directed at achieving this goal.

"Special significance among them belongs to the Soviet Union's proposal on the norms, to which relations between the nuclear powers would be subordinated. The attainment of agreement to jointly recognize such norms and make them mandatory would meet the interests of not only these powers but also all states in the world. What is meant also are the declaration condemning nuclear war, adopted at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the basis of the USSR's draft, and the Soviet proposals for freezing nuclear armaments and preventing the arms race in outer space, which also have won approval in the United Nations.

"Effective practical steps to reduce armaments, first of all nuclear arms -- this is what is needed now to deliver mankind from the military threat and ameliorate the international situation.

"2. An important contribution to averting war could be made by curbing the arms race on the expanses of the oceans and seas.

"The continued buildup of the navies and escalation of their activities are fraught with a disruption of stability on a global scale and within the boundaries of individual regions and are leading to the diversion of substantial resources from constructive purposes. This trend has an adverse effect on the safety of peaceful navigation and on the study and tapping of marine resources, whose significance to mankind is steadily growing.

"Cases, where some powers make direct use of their naval forces to bring pressure to bear on sovereign states, especially developing ones, interfere in their internal affairs, stage acts of armed aggression and intervention and preserve the remains of the colonial system, are becoming more frequent.

"3. As is known, the USSR has, either on its own or jointly with other socialist countries, proposed reaching agreement on a whole number of specific measures concerning mutual limitations of naval activities and limitations and reductions of naval armaments as well as corresponding confidence-building measures both in general and as applied to individual regions such as the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean or the Persian Gulf. These proposals hold good.

"The Soviet Union has actively pressed for the elaboration of measures to contain the naval armaments race both on a bilateral basis, in particular within the framework of Soviet-American talks on limiting and subsequently reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean, and in the context of limiting and reducing strategic armaments.

"4. But, owing to the position of the United States and a number of its allies, there is still no headway in the resolution of the package of questions connected with limiting the naval armaments race.

"Facts indicate that, in a bid to gain across-the-board military superiority and the capability to make massive use of force even in remotest regions, the United States has launched another round of the naval armaments race. New ships, equipped with the latest in weaponry, are being laid down and commissioned, and old ones taken out of mothballs and re-equipped with similar systems. U.S. permanent naval presence in various oceans and seas is being increased, and the base infrastructure supporting it extended.

"5. The USSR has received with satisfaction the 38th U.N. General Assembly session's call for the start of talks on limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing naval armaments and spreading confidence-building measures to the oceans and seas, especially those regions, where the busiest sea lanes pass or the risk of outbreak of conflict situations is the highest. On its part, it is prepared to take part in such talks.

"As an urgent measure, it could be possible to come to terms, for example, on non-expanding the naval activities of states in the areas of conflicts or tensions.

"It is expedient further to look for solutions, which would remove the situation, where naval fleets of major powers cruise for a long time far away from their shores. Such steps as the withdrawal of the ships, carrying nuclear weapons, from certain ocean and sea areas and the fixing of limits on the presence in them of ships of different types also appear useful.

"The USSR could also go further towards a direct and effective limitation of naval armaments. Measures in this field could include, for instance, a limit on the number of naval ships of main types. The imposition of limitations on anti-submarine forces and systems as well as measures with regard to naval bases in foreign territories ought be be discussed simultaneously.

"In the future the question of reducing on a balanced basis the number of ships, making up the regular navies of major powers, could also be considered. Special attention then ought to be paid to such warships as aircraft-carriers, which are of an especially destabilizing nature and used to demonstrate force and exert pressure on independent states.

"Coordinating and enforcing confidence-building measures to help prevent conflict situations and enhance the security of sea communications could also be of major political significance.

"Of course, all corresponding measures should be worked out and applied in accordance with the principle of no-damage to anybody's security, with due account for all the factors that determine the alignment of forces on the high seas and other directions in the limitation of armaments, which affect naval forces in this or that way.

"Full use should be made of the possibilities of a regional approach to limiting naval activities and naval armaments.

"During the talks the Soviet Union is prepared to examine also corresponding measures to insure the states' mutual confidence that the assumed commitments will be honoured.

"6. In the Soviet Union's opinion, the talks on limiting naval activities and naval armaments should involve all major naval powers and other interested states. From this standpoint the possibility could be examined of holding them within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

"The Soviet Union, however, is prepared to consider also the possibility of holding separate multilateral talks on this complex of questions. It also proceeds from the conviction that the holding of multilateral talks on limiting naval activities and naval armaments should not serve as an obstacle to examining these question at talks between nuclear powers.

"7. As to the study, envisioned by the 38th U.N. General Assembly session's resolution, of the naval armaments race, it should, in the Soviet Union's opinion, not only reveal the dangerous character of this race and its negative consequences to international peace, security and economic development but also facilitate the attainment of concrete accords. The value of the study would be impaired if it was reduced to collecting data about naval armaments and describing their technical details and methods of comparing naval forces, etc. Likewise, the study should not serve as a pretext for delaying the start of practical talks or replace them.

[Signed] A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, foreign minister of the USSR

TIKHONOV REPLY TO KREFELD INITIATIVE APPEAL

PM161120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition pp 1, 4

["N.A. Tikhonov's Reply to an Appeal by Representatives at the 'Krefeld Initiative' (FRG)"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen,

The "Krefeld Initiative"'s appeal to the governments of the states which signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe reflects the profound concern felt by millions of citizens of the FRG together with other European peoples over the dangerous aggravation of the situation on our continent and in the world as a whole. This concern and this alarm is shared by the Soviet people.

Confrontation is being thrusted on Europe. It is being stubbornly drawn into a relentless arms race on the land, sea, air, and even space. This course is steered by those who have set out to attain military superiority, who would like to pursue a policy of diktat and arbitrariness in international affairs, who with this aim in view are trying to turn Europe into a site for unleashing a nuclear conflict, to deprive the Europeans of the benefits of years of joint efforts to establish relations of detente, mutual understanding and businesslike mutually beneficial cooperation on our continent.

We in the Soviet Union know that the "Krefeld Initiative" belonged to that public movement in Western Europe which was the first to issue an appeal for saying a resolute "no" to plans for the deployment of new U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles and the attempts to push the Europeans to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. At present the movement for peace and against the race in nuclear and other armaments has become a powerful moral and political force in Europe and outside it. Your appeal, like other actions and initiatives, comes as convincing evidence of the viability of that multiform and mutifaceted movement, of its purposeful and responsible approach to the key issues of the present and the future of mankind.

You are perfectly right in raising the question of the need of urgent resolute measures to avert the threat of war, specifically to rectify the present dangerous situation and return to the policy of detente. Not a single problem can be resolved on the path of the arms race and the aggravation of nuclear confrontation.

The Soviet Union is a resolute advocate of ending the dangerous slide down an inclined plane. As Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized, it is essential for this purpose to redouble, to increase threefold efforts in pursuance of the policy of peace and international cooperation, to take effective steps to curb the nuclear arms race. To attain these aims, the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all the governments and public forces which show a genuine concern for delivering the people of the threat of nuclear death.

The road toward negotiations on nuclear arms limitation and reduction can be unblocked. To do that, one thing is necessary, that is to stop the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike missiles and remove them. This would make unnecessary our response measures caused by U.S. attempts at upsetting the regional and strategic balance of forces. Such a turn of events would undoubtedly come in line with the aspirations and hopes of all Europeans and the peoples of the entire world.

There exists an imperative need to attain mutually acceptable solutions on issues of preventing outer space from being militarized, prohibiting chemical weapons and limiting conventional armaments. Our proposals on the entire complex of problems of the arms race limitation, the lessening of the threat of war and ensuring trust submitted in Stockholm, Vienna, Geneva, and at other forums are well known. These are honest, realistic proposals and the Soviet Union expects an equally honest and businesslike response.

An agreement to the effect that the nuclear powers should be guided by definite coordinated norms in relations between themselves, primarily with a view to preventing nuclear war, would be of paramount importance.

It is clear, however, that a turning point in the international situation will not come by itself. One has to struggle for it. And this is not the struggle for some abstract ideal, nor the argument for argument's sake. The case in point is the future and the very existence of man. And there can be no indifferent people on that issue. It concerns everyone.

We wish the "Krefeld Initiative" further successes in its noble work for the benefit of peace and mutual understanding among nations.

Respectfully,

Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Nikolay Tikhonov's message is a reply to an appeal made by representatives of the "Krefeld Initiative", a large-scale public movement in the Federal Republic of Germany, to the governments of the states which signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The "Krefeld Initiative", the appeal says, gave a major impetus to the development of the antiwar movement in the Federal Republic of Germany. The movement has become a mighty moral and political force, and it expresses the will of a majority of the people of the FRG. The complication of interstate relations, the document notes, inevitably linked with the continued deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe runs counter to the vital interests of the European states.

In this context the authors of the appeal call for ending the arms race, primarily by halting immediately the process of missile deployment, for beginning the reduction of conventional weapons and for using every existing possibility to attain detente in the military sphere.

A return should be made to the policy of detente, the appeal says especially in view of the fact that the use of military means can only destroy the world without resolving a single one of the problems which pose a substantial threat to it today.

ROUNDUP OF REACTION TO CHERNENKO PRAVDA REPLIES

PM141358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 84 First Edition p 7

[TASS 12 April roundup: "Along the Path of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] The world public and press continue to widely discuss and comment on the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session proceedings. The foreign press reports the unanimous election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on its front pages. Various countries' news media, carrying K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the session, emphasize that the Soviet Union, while resolving far-reaching internal international tension, is also working to ensure the USSR's security, and uphold peace throughout the world. The world press continues to comment at length on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the course of the USSR Supreme Soviet session show convincingly that concern for people's welfare and for preserving and strengthening world peace is in the focus of the Soviet leadership's attention, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. Further enhancing the efficiency of the Soviet economy, steadily improving the Soviet people's living conditions, improving socialist democracy, and involving millions of working people in showing interest and taking a part in the administration of state affairs -- this is how the CPSU sees its most important tasks. The Soviet Union unswervingly and consistently continues to advocate the relaxation of international tension and mankind's deliverance from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session welcomed with stormy applause the unanimous election of K.U. Chernenko as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes. The Soviet people and the peoples of the world know K.U. Chernenko as a staunch fighter for communism and peace, a tested leader of the Leninist type, a man with outstanding political and organizational abilities and immense life experience. For many years K.U. Chernenko has devoted all his efforts and knowledge to increasing the economic and defense might of the USSR and enhancing the well-being of the people. He has made a considerable contribution to the development of the theory and practice of socialist democracy. The CPSU's immense work for reducing international tension and ridding mankind of the threat of a nuclear war and for peace throughout the world is connected most closely with his activities.

The unanimous election of K.U. Chernenko to the lofty and responsible post, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU notes, is convincing evidence of the Soviet people's support for CPSU policy and of their approval of the activities of its Leninist leadership. The CPSU is the party under whose leadership the Soviet people are constantly developing their economy, strengthening the defense capability of their country, and enhancing their standard of living. The CPSU is the party that is tirelessly fighting for the elimination of the nuclear threat and the preservation of peace, the party that firmly sides with oppressed peoples.

K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions indicate a realistic path toward resolving the most important problems of the current crisis-ridden international situation, V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee remarked.

Through the fault of imperialism, the planet faces a real threat of a military conflict erupting. The situation remains dangerous in Europe, which, as a result of the deployment of new first strike U.S. nuclear missiles, has become the number one hotbed of tension. The aggressive course of the United States and NATO is countered by the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries and their unbending striving for stable peace and security in the interests of all mankind.

The world's working people, Ibrahim Zakaria, WFTU secretary general, said, fully support K.U. Chernenko's propositions and conclusions as regards the causes of the exacerbation of the current international situation and ways to strengthen peace. The Soviet Union has proposed a realistic way out of the current complex situation. The WFTU supports the USSR's desire for the normalization of relations with the United States and the restoration and consolidation of detente. The peoples of the world must pool their efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, reporting the unanimous election of K.U. Chernenko as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, notes that his holding simultaneously the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is of great significance for the conduct of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. At the session, the newspaper writes, K.U. Chernenko was described as a tested leader of the Leninist type whose speeches contain a broad constructive program for USSR socioeconomic and political development and the normalization of the international situation. The U.S. NBC television company points out that K.U. Chernenko's election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium reflects the continuity of the Soviet leadership's policy.

M. Meyerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, declared that the Soviet leader once again clearly and firmly emphasized the USSR's principled and consistent stance on questions of disarmament. The R. Reagan administration has set itself the aim of disrupting the existing military-strategic equilibrium and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is the main reason for the breakdown in the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. The White House is now trying to convince everyone that it is "ready for dialogue." Dialogue -- but about what? About how many and precisely what missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies the United States can site in Europe? To such -- if you pardon the expression -- "talks" the Soviet Union will not agree, and K.U. Chernenko emphasized this with the utmost clarity.

French television stresses that "the election of K.U. Chernenko to the post of head of state testifies to his great prestige among the Soviet people."

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum K.U. Chernenko demanded that the causes of the excessive growth of the administrative apparatus be eliminated and advocated the unconditional fulfilment of plan targets, the strict application of laws, and new forms and structures of economic activity combined with the effective utilization of existing management institutions, Austria's SALZBURGER NACHRICHTEN reports. The Soviet leader called for constant concern to be shown for the working people. Judging by appearances, this aim determines K.U. Chernenko's entire activity.

Both the results of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the course of the USSR Supreme Soviet session confirm that the Soviet Union's main objective is to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and strengthen world peace, Cyprus' TA NEA notes. Concern for peace forms the basis of the Soviet state's foreign policy, and millions of Soviet people engaged in creative labor for the good of their country are persistently struggling for peace.

The Soviet Union emphasizes that its foreign policy is aimed at surmounting international tension and upholding peace on the planet, Japan's YOMIURI writes.

The Soviet Union has demonstrated again and again that, as far as it is concerned, there is no task more important than the struggle for peace, the relaxation of international tension, and the prevention of nuclear war (Kautemok Sandoval Ramires), member of the United Socialist Party of Mexico Central Committee, said. This is convincingly confirmed without a doubt in K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA. The United States is escalating its military intervention in Central America and the Caribbean and is crudely interfering in the affairs of countries in other regions. This aggressive policy has been condemned by the world's peoples.

The Soviet Union is persistently trying to reverse the dangerous development of events in the world which is provoking increasing alarm among peoples, (M. Akhtaruzzaman), a prominent Bangladeshi scientist and professor at Dhaka University has said. Moscow is convincingly exposing the aggressive essence and militarist thrust of the foreign policy pursued by Washington, whose peace-loving rhetoric is intended to conceal its former course of an unrestrained build up of military potential and gamble on force. This line of Washington's must be resolutely combatted in world politics since it threatens not only the freedom and independence of individual countries and peoples but also the existence of all mankind. Only the holding of honest businesslike talks, which the Soviet Union has been urging so insistently, can detente and the elimination of the threat of war be promoted.

U.S. NONRATIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TREATIES HIT

PM130912 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 7 April Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the headline "Why Are the Treaties Not Ratified?" A 1,800-word article by V. Ganzha on the nonratification of the 1974 threshold test ban treaty and the 1976 peaceful nuclear explosion treaty. These treaties limiting the yield of nuclear devices tested have never been ratified, Ganzha says, because the U.S. side alleges they are "unverifiable." This insistence on improving "control measures" used by the U.S. side to wreck various arms control forums, Ganzha goes on, is merely a "pretext" for continued U.S. arms development, as the sides have the necessary technical know-how to be able to monitor tests. The Reagan administration, he says, is particularly fond of such "pretexts" and only interested in "preventing control measures being implemented in practice." The Soviet Union, he concludes, has "always fulfilled its international obligations rigorously" and it is up to the United States to show it treats such obligations seriously too.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE ON ARMS TALKS

LD131502 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- Chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Stukalin and the first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, Georgiy Korniyenko answered questions of Soviet and foreign correspondents at a press conference held at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry here today.

Questioned by the correspondent of the Kuwaiti newpaper AL-WATAN, Georgiy Korniyenko said, among other things, that the Soviet Union is not a champion of holding talks from positions of strength, but neither will it negotiate from positions of weakness. The USSR has always stood for talks from positions of equality, and for keeping the balance of forces at the lowest possible level. It is for this reason, as has repeatedly been stated by the Soviet Government, that the Soviet Union will not permit the United States to disrupt the existing rough parity of forces.

This is true with respect to both strategic armaments and the nuclear weapons in Europe, the first deputy foreign minister of the USSR said. The Soviet position on the question of the resumption of talks with the United States is dictated by this consideration. This approach has nothing in common with a desire for a military superiority or holding talks from positions of strength.

The USSR advocates the most effective and strict verification of the implementation of specific measures of arms limitation and disarmament, Georgiy Korniyenko said in answer to a question from the correspondent of the Bulgarian POGLED weekly. This is confirmed by the experience of concluding multilateral and bilateral Soviet-American agreements. Each time, however, when the USA does not want agreement it uses the verification issue for its own objectives: either trying to prove that a particular agreement is not verifiable at all, or agreeing to talks and then putting forward verification demands that have no justification in anything and are patently unacceptable to the other side.

The United States uses the verification issue as a means to block accords.

This happens, for example, with a new proposal, which has been widely publicised by the USA, on the question of a ban on chemical weapons. No one knows anything specific about the proposal but THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper wrote recently with reference to a high-ranking spokesman of the Pentagon that the U.S. military establishment gave consent to bringing up that proposal only provided unacceptable-to-the-USSR verification provisions are included in it. I think this statement by the newspaper requires no commentaries.

Rejecting Western propaganda's slanderous inventions to the effect that the USSR allegedly helped the Iraqi army in the use of chemical weapons against Iran, Georgiy Korniyenko stated: "The USSR most strictly abides by the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union has never transferred this weapon of mass destruction to anyone."

Questioned by a Greek journalist on plans for deployment of U.S. missiles in Turkey, the first deputy foreign minister of the USSR stressed that the Soviet side takes the most negative attitude to any plans for deploying U.S. missiles weapons anywhere in the proximity of the territory of the Soviet Union, including in Turkey.

As regards the Western press' inventions about Soviet missiles alleged to have already been deployed in the territory of Bulgaria, they, as was already reported, bear absolutely no correspondence to reality.

If one is to speak about our intentions, however, Georgiy Korniyenko went on to say, I would wish to remind that, in connection with the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in some of the West European countries, a number of response measures has been adopted on the Soviet side, including deployment of operation-tactical missiles in Czechoslovakia and the GDR. It is quite evident that, were the United States to broaden the geography of its missiles deployment, we would also adopt the necessary measures of response.

Answering a question from the French radio correspondent about the possibility of Francois Mitterrand visiting the USSR and meeting with Konstantin Chernenko, Georgiy Korniyenko said: "The president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko will receive the president of France and have conversations with him. The time of the visit will be announced upon mutual agreement at an appropriate moment."

The REUTER news agency correspondent asked a question in connection with the fact that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow informed Wednesday the USSR Foreign Ministry about the conditions for the Soviet athletes' trip to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. "The fact that the U.S. Embassy informed of conditions for Soviet athletes to travel to the Olympics, not of the general conditions for all the sportsmen of the world, makes one wonder whether these conditions are not discriminatory. This question, however, requires a longer scrutiny than this was possible in the two days," Korniyenko said.

PACT MILITARY COUNCIL TO MEET IN PRAGUE

LD141502 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A regular session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states is to be held in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, in the second half of April.

TOP-LEVEL CEMA MEETING TO TAKE PLACE IN JUNE

LD131813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr (ADN) -- The recent meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet have confirmed the continuity and firmness of principle of Soviet domestic and foreign policy. This was stated at an international press conference in Moscow today.

The party and government are devoting the greatest attention to strengthening fraternal cooperation with the states of the socialist community.

In this connection, it was announced that a top-level meeting of CEMA countries will take place in Moscow in June.

NOC CHAIRMAN DENIES INTENT TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

LD161220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists took place in the main press center of the NOVOSTI press agency in Moscow today. It was devoted to the statement of the Soviet National Olympic Committee in connection with the situation preceding the games of the 23d Summer Olympiad in Los Angeles. Marat Vladimirovich Gramov, chairman of the USSR Physical Culture and Sports Committee and chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee, addressed the journalists. He said, inter alia:

[Begin recording] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen! Dear comrades! As is known, the USSR National Olympic Committee has expressed serious concern about the situation that has arisen on the eve of the Los Angeles Olympic Games. Our position has been set out precisely in the statement by the USSR National Olympic Committee published in the Soviet press. I would note that the statement received a good many responses and comments from various countries, from people occupying different social positions and possessing different attitudes to sport.

Most of them share our viewpoint and concern over the abnormal situation that has arisen in Los Angeles, a city which has taken upon itself the mission of holding the Olympics, but which violates the Olympic Charter and the Olympic traditions.

However, it is true that there have also been people who have interpreted the statement by the USSR National Olympic Committee as a desire to seek for the Soviet delegation certain privileges and advantages, and even as a kind of prelude to a boycott of the Los Angeles games by the Soviet Union. Let me say immediately that both these versions are incorrect; both of them grossly distort the position of the Soviet Union's National Olympic Committee. Both of them have been dictated by intentions that are far from good. This is an attempt to avoid the solution of problems. We do not aspire to boycott the 1984 Summer Olympic Games.

For those who want to establish objectively our attitude toward the international sporting and Olympic movements, it is not difficult to see that Soviet sports organizations have come out consistently and are coming out in favor of their preservation and development. As far as a boycott is concerned, this term -- and the main thing, what it means and does -- is in no way acceptable to us. Our position is clear and unambiguous. We are in favor of Olympic Games where the rules of the Olympic Charter and the traditions of the Olympiad must be preserved and precisely observed. [end recording]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD151354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Apr 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presided over by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, IZVESTIYA first deputy chief editor Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, and All-Union Radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

Plenum, Supreme Soviet

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello there, comrades! The events which have been taking place in Moscow this week have attracted universal attention abroad.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet; the speeches by Comrade Chernenko, who was unanimously elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; his replies to PRAVDA and to messages from abroad; the statement of the USSR Council of Ministers on its forthcoming activities -- all this has demonstrated once again that our country is maintaining its active offensive on the international arena, and this offensive is being pursued in the interests of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation.

Official Soviet documents elaborate in detail the way to stop the arms race, particularly that which is taking new and even more dangerous directions, and to clear the obstacles hampering the resumption of talks on disarmament issues. It is necessary, for instance, to restore the situation existing prior to the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe.

Exposing Washington's peace-loving rhetoric, behind which not the slightest signs of a willingness to back up words with practical action are discernible, Comrade Chernenko pointed to the far-reaching and constructive Soviet proposals. The implementation of even some of them would enable appreciable improvement of the international situation.

Speaking at the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the new convocation, the Soviet leader said that Soviet foreign policy aims to overcome international tension, to maintain security, to guarantee our state interests in the international arena, and to defend peace throughout the world.

This stance is meeting with the broadest response and support in various countries of the world. The traditional May Day slogans [obrashcheniye] of our party's Central Committee say: "Peoples of the world, struggle resolutely against imperialist aggression and violence and for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America!"

Now it seems to me that we should dwell in greater detail on some of the issues dealt with in official Soviet documents recently.

[Yefimov] The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session considered issues of an internal nature; however, issues related to our country's foreign policy also received due attention. The Soviet Government statement on its forthcoming activity stresses the unvarying nature of our course, the stability, or -- as Western newspapers put it -- the predictability, of our actions. Our course is not subject to any considerations based on the expediency of the moment. In the statement, the Soviet Union is revealed as a reliable partner, true to its word, to the signatures it has appended to international agreements, to its respect for the sovereignty of other countries. The Soviet Government reaffirmed its willingness to seek agreement on radical measures to limit and reduce armaments on the just basis of the principle of equality and equal security. All the proposals tabled by the Soviet Union remain in force. To all these proposals, the statement stresses, we await a constructive reply from the West.

The same thought is contained in the letter from Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko to Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, which is published in the papers today.

U.S. Foreign Policy

Detente and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems -- such is the overall thrust of Soviet foreign policy. Washington, on the other hand, demonstrates quite the opposite course. The U.S. Administration takes the view that the policy of detente does not accord with its interests. But why is detente bad for them?

A clear and precise answer to this question was given by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the UN, in an interview with the Austrian magazine PROFIL. You see, she said, the White House initially thought that as a result of strengthening ties with the East, above all economic ties, the East, in a situation of detente, would become economically dependent on the West. This was the calculation. In reality, as Kirkpatrick noted, quite the reverse happened. The Soviet Union did not become dependent in this way. And since it did not, according to Washington's logic, detente is not necessary.

It could be said that we do not need detente in this understanding of the word, in this tenor, either. But, in essence, this is antidetente, or, to be more precise, a highly distorted understanding of detente, and an insult to common sense. When we speak of detente we mean above all the growth of trust among states, specific steps towards disarmament, mutually advantageous cooperation among states, and the strengthening of peace and good-neighborliness.

[Beglov] In international circles particular attention is also being drawn to the fact that the latest statements by Soviet leaders, the documentation of the Supreme Soviet session, and Comrade Chernenko's replies to questions from PRAVDA pointedly raise the issue of creating confidence in international affairs and the fact that a responsible and well-considered policy is required of all states, a policy aimed primarily at averting the danger of nuclear war. I would say that in this respect, if one speaks about how to verify the degree of responsibility or the responsible approach of governments toward urgent problems, then this must be first and foremost in the manner in which words accord with deeds. Let us examine in this light the way Soviet-American relations have developed over the last few years. We draw attention here to the fact that where the fabric of these relations is concerned -- that is, the accords and agreements being signed and which are to be implemented -- one observes wholly contrary approaches. The Soviet Union strives continually to maintain this fabric. But what does the United States do?

Many agreements signed between the Soviet Union and the United States at the beginning of the 1970's have recently ceased to be effective. There were about 40 such agreements in all. For example, the agreement on cooperation in the sphere of power engineering, essentially, does not function, nor does the agreement on cooperation in the transportation sphere. A number of agreements still remain formally in force, such as the fishing agreement, which is even renewed annually. Recently, however, every year the American side has been refusing to allocate the quota for fishing off the U.S. coast. Thus, the agreement exists, but there is no cooperation. Or, as was stressed at the latest press conference on Saturday, the document is indeed there, but not the fish.

However, more important agreements are also under threat; agreements relating to radical arms limitation measures, such as SALT I, the agreement on mutual limitation of anti-missile defense. Threshold treaties remain unratified -- that is, the treaties on limitation of subterranean nuclear tests. The SALT II treaty has been derailed. And all this through the fault of the Americans.

The American side is likewise exclusively to blame for breaking off negotiations on a total and universal nuclear weapons test ban, and on banning chemical weapons. And it is no secret to anyone why: because the Pentagon demands to be given time to test or manufacture new systems. This is why, as Comrade Chernenko underlined in his replies to questions from PRAVDA, the conclusion is once again being formed in our country that behind Washington's peaceful rhetoric there are still no evident signs of readiness to back up words with practical deeds.

[Sobolev] I should also like to turn to Comrade Chernenko's answers to PRAVDA: He said that it is extremely important to establish certain norms aimed at peace in relations between states possessing nuclear weapons. Such norms, a code of peace, were worked out in detail and put forward by the Soviet leader as long ago as the beginning of March. No positive reply came from the United States. The necessity for such norms is growing, however, given that the Washington leadership has made it a constant practice to violate every norm of all descriptions, be they moral, legal or norms of international law.

This is a characteristic example of the pharisaic conduct of the U.S. Administration: Its representatives constantly talk about morality and respect for the law, and with the same persistence behave in quite the opposite manner. A reporter at a White House press conference actually asked if it were ironic that the President had on Monday signed a proclamation marking Law Day while at the same time refused to recognize international law. It is interesting that almost all American politicians have had a legal education, most of them being by profession former lawyers. One gains the impression, however, that they studied the laws only in order to break them more easily and find loopholes in them more swiftly.

The present administration offers eloquent examples of this. Several dozens of its members, including the President's closest aides, have already been caught in various sorts of swindles, corruption, nepotism, and other sorts of bureaucratic sins. One may well believe that many, evidently, have so far simply not been caught.

American officials adopt approximately the same degree of levity regarding the laws and regulations of international life. Washington wants to live on the planet on the principle "my wish is law". The aggressive policy of imperialism cannot be accommodated within the framework of normal international relations, and the United States openly flees from anything that may bind it -- like the devil flees from incense.

Thus, the United States has said that it intends to leave UNESCO. U.S. figures are demonstrating their scornful attitude to the UN and to the entire international community. They are abusing their right of veto in the Security Council. They have broken off or undermined a number of international talks that were to settle complex international problems in various parts of the world. Striving to become free of human norms is generally a classic feature of capitalism. In the United States, this has itself become the norm. The lack of principle has become a principle. I am not exaggerating and would now like to explain this idea.

It is well-known that the United States had so-called founding fathers of the state. The founding fathers of monopolistic capital were there too, one can also say. Among these is the multimillionaire Vanderbilt. He became famous for a whole series of aphorisms and postulates, having formulated the scorn of capitalist bosses for the law. These postulates serve as a sort of guidance for present U.S. policy. Let us take the following example: The United States, unfortunately, left the talks on the Law of the Sea precisely at the moment when, after a long period of work, an agreement regulating relations of various countries at sea and the use of its resources was practically ready. Vanderbilt had said: Is it really possible to run the railways while observing the laws? The present U.S. monopolies intend to manage the extraction of undersea minerals in such a way that they are not hampered by international laws. Vanderbilt also said: Why do I need the law if I have strength?

Proceeding from arguments of this sort, Washington is now carrying out actions off the coast of Nicaragua; it is mining the approaches to its ports, and dispatching launches with Somozists on board to attack these ports. A sea law convention, which guarantees the freedom of navigation, would merely be a hindrance for the United States. Why do they need a law if they have strength? However, the implementation of the postulates of Vanderbilt has put the U.S. Government in a very difficult position. It has not succeeded in shaking the system established in Nicaragua by the Sandinist revolution. On the contrary, the Nicaraguans are rallying in the face of an external enemy. Thus, the Americans have brought disgrace and universal condemnation on themselves.

[Yefimov] Yes, a scandal is growing at the moment in connection with the fact that specialists from the CIA have been laying sea mines in the approaches to Nicaraguan ports. Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, has said that this act cannot be assessed as anything but a gross violation of the freedom of navigation. The international community, he went on to say, is deeply troubled by these actions and considers them inadmissible. The White House has acknowledged, and without the slightest embarrassment, that the CIA really has been taking part in the mining of Nicaraguan ports. The most staggering thing is that the U.S. Administration sees nothing in this that is inadmissible. It seems that the present chief of the White House thinks that everything is permissibe for him in his crusade: baseness of any sort, any lawlessness, and any brigandage.

Just listen to what Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent UN representative had to say recently. This week, too, she was her usual talkative self. She was speaking at the American Society of International Law -- yes, Jeane Kirkpatrick, who enjoys the particular confidence of the U.S. President. She said shamelessly that the United States is not bound -- I stress: not bound -- to observe UN provisions such as the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states. Consider the appalling implication of these words: the United States is not bound to respect the laws of other states. In other words, the laws are written not for them, but for whom?

When a few months ago, reports appeared in the Western press that Iran may close off the Strait of Hormuz after mining it, demands for the freedom of navigation were heard incessantly from Washington. They said that they would not allow the vital interests of the United States to br infringed upon and sent nuclear aircraft carriers and whole squadrons to the Persian Gulf. This is how they protected their freedom of navigation. However, Nicaragua also has its vital interests and equal rights to the freedom of navigation, does it not? For a long time now, the White House has been practicing a dual morality and double standard, counting on bare strength, on the fact that the weak are always wrong in the eyes of the strong. Such a dual morality, or to be more precise, hypocrisy, of course gives rise to a storm of indignation throughout the world, including in the United States.

Incidentally, the eloquence of Jeane Kirkpatrick did not convince the audience at the American society of international law. It adopted a resolution stressing that it decisively deplores the actions of the United States. Condemnation of the piratic actions of the CIA and the White House -- as has become known, the mining of foreign ports was blessed by the U.S. President himself -- has been voiced by governments or foreign affairs ministries in Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Denmark, and a number of other states. Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, called the mining of Nicaraguan ports the worst manifestation of international terrorism. On the subject, he added that the United States is appearing before the whole world in the role of a major, international criminal. Senator Edward Kennedy said that a new, indelible stain of disgrace had settled on the United States.

[Beglov] From the very beginning, this action was surrounded by an atmosphere of secrecy in order to allow the administration to circumvent constitutional institutions and procedures -- that is, to escape the checks performed by the legislative bodies. Here is a telling episode. Barry Goldwater, head of the Senate Committee on Intelligence -- yes the same frenzied hawk from the days of the cold war and the Vietnam war -- even he, a few days ago, was forced to send a protest to CIA Director Helms [as heard] with the accusation that the mining operation had been planned and executed without the knowledge of the committee, without the knowledge of the legislature. The Senate and House of Represeentatives passed a resolution condemning the actions of the CIA. That is easy to understand. The congressmen, as they say, could not get away from worldwide condemnation and were compelled to seek ways of dissociating themselves from the affair and salvaging their public reputations. Evidently, it is easier to do this by adopting the guise of the deceived party. Thus, there is a second facet to the U.S. aggressive excursion against international law. The U.S. leaders were counting on picking the victorious fruits of their policy and to repeat something along the lines of the Grenada operation. However it backfired on them and turned into yet another major political defeat.

I think that this is indeed a big defeat for U.S. foreign policy since the evacuation of the American contingent from Beirut and the collapse of the whole structure of Reagan's Near East policy. For instance, such influential American observers as Joseph Kraft are writing about the period of serious failures through which the Reagan administration is passing in foreign policy. The French MATIN writes that the Reagan administration has suffered a major defeat. Naturally, this foreign policy scandal is being weighed by observers on the scales of the election campaign. Senator Gary Hart, one of the Democratic Party contenders for nomination as presidential candidate, has already sent to Congress a proposal for the immediate start of so-called impeachment proceedings -- an investigation of the blame of the ruling President in contravening international law.

It may be recalled that in 1974, Nixon, the then-President, was forced to resign as a result of such impeachment proceedings over the so-called Watergate affair. Of course, only time will tell whether this act of state terrorism against Nicaragua will assume the dimensions of a more international, foreign policy version of Watergate. But it is clear that fresh weak points have emerged in Reagan's standing, and his election rivals will, naturally, not fail to take advantage of this fact. On the other hand, something else evidently must be stressed. All this does not in the least guarantee a toning down of Washington's aggressive policies. There is a danger that in order to quiet critics inside the United States, the American hawks may risk even more adventurist steps in Central America, and it is not fortuitous that news is arriving from Washington that emergency plans are being drawn up for armed intervention against Nicaragua and for an escalation of the war in El Salvador in order to make Reagan's policy of force succeed at all costs.

[Sobolev] I should like to add that the differences between the United States and its allies concerning policies toward Latin America have become so wide that some of the allies, in particular France, have expressed willingness to help fish American mines from Nicaraguan waters. So we are faced with the scenario of Americans laying mines, and the French sweeping them.

Evidently, this prospect has not merely angered Washington, but also embarrassed Paris. France made its proposal in confidence. Initially, it wrote to the Colombian Government, and then attempted to arrange for collective mine-sweeping by the Common Market countries. But it did not succeed, and when the United States, in the expression of a State Department official, flatly told the French to mind their own business, France, according to reports by certain news agencies, backed down.

Nevertheless, both the West Europeans and the nonaligned countries, the latter in particular served notice on Washington with rare unanimity, that they found its piratic actions unacceptable. The White House found itself isolated, both abroad and at home. The direct conclusions to be drawn from this is that even for the mighty United States, lawless actions do not enjoy impunity. The drafting and observance of international norms, for which the Soviet Union is calling, ultimately are in the general interest, including the interests of the Americans themselves.

U.S., Soviet Space Missions

To continue our discussion of the events of the past week, it must be said that this week has also been marked by events concerning space. Thursday was the 23d anniversary of man's first space flight.

Over the past days, a record number of cosmonauts have been in orbit around the Earth -- 11 men. The joint Soviet-Indian experiment was important not only from the point of view of science and technology, but also economics, and ecology. The Indian press, for instance, underlined that it had made a great contribution to the cause of peace, in that it showed the way in which space could be an arena for cooperation rather than the arms race.

The five American astronauts on board the U.S. reusable craft Challenger also seem to have achieved big scientific and technical results. Two of them went out into open space wearing backpack engines and moved independently about the craft, earning in the American press the nickname of spacewalkers. Not everything went smoothly for them in this, but that is not the point. The point is that President Reagan had already given instructions regarding the start of preparations for military operations in space, and the operations of the Challenger crew were reminiscent of the military maneuvers so widely practicised by the present American Administration throughout the world. The spacewalkers appeared more in the guise of space infantry.

Arms Race in Space

In his replies to PRAVDA, Comrade Chernenko drew particular attention to the need to prevent the spread of the arms race into space, and the Soviet efforts in this direction are perhaps a major landmark in this past space week.

[Beglov] The other side of the coin, however, is that it was this very week that the anxiety of people throughout the world flared up with fresh force regarding the peaceful future of space -- whether it will be possible to defend space for cooperation between states for the sake of peaceful purposes and the benefit of the whole of mankind, or whether space will turn into a new arena for the arms race. What is involved is the encroachment of the American military into space: this is the cause of the anxiety. These encroachments affect the security not only, shall we say, of our country or of our allies, but also in fact a matter of the security of people throughout the world.

Whether the Pentagon is permitted to provide itself with a shield against a retaliatory strike -- this is the purpose of the plans to set up a so-called antimissile defense system in space, one of the favorite creations of Reagan's policy and political thought -- is not the only point. If the Pentagon provides itself with such a shield against a retaliatory strike, it will become firmly convinced of its total impunity to unleash a nuclear war, and as a result of playing with nuclear fire in space, the whole world may go up in flames. What is also to be kept in mind is that the transfer of the arms race into space and the disruption of the military balance threatens many states, even the U.S.' partners, with losing all control over their own security interests.

U.S.-NATO Relations

The increase in tension that occurred last week between the United States and its NATO allies is a particularly graphic illustration of this. This is connected with the NATO nuclear planning group session at the beginning of the month in Turkey, at which U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger directed all his eloquence, so to speak, and all his efforts to sell, as the Americans say, his program of U.S. militarization of space. It should be pointed out that this produced the opposite impression to the one the U.S. leadership had anticipated. The West European allies returned from the session perplexed and, I would say, puzzled and alarmed as to whether this space adventure on Washington's part might break down the entire structure -- if one can put it in such terms -- of relations both within the Atlantic bloc and in world policy.

On the one hand, there is concern that this may weaken U.S. participation, so to speak, in NATO activities in securing, if it can be so called, the military guarantees to the West European members of this bloc. These are militaristic concerns, bloc concerns, however -- a sort of Atlantic recidivism.

There is another side, though. There are considerable fears that this space move by Reagan may leave no opportunities for controlling the state of affairs in the world. Or, as Manfred Woerner, West German defense minister, said when he returned from the NATO session, there are fears that the American program for deployment in space of antimissile defense systems would lead to destabilization of the balance between East and West and intensified tension in relations with Moscow to such a degree that it would be impossible to continue the policy of relaxation of tension and continue any measures to control and curb the arms race.

To put it more concisely, these fears point to the fact that a new sore point, a new trouble spot, has come to a head in relations between the United States and the West European allies. This emphasizes the dangerous character of the present plans of the U.S. Administration.

[Yefimov] The Americans evidently suffer from an overly confident complex. They are unable to understand that the country of Mendeleyev, Kurchatov, and Korolev cannot be passed over. Over the last 40 years, life has given them a lesson of this sort many times. Judging by everything, they have failed to make any conclusions.

[Sobolev] At the conclusion of our talk about the events of the past week, I would like to dwell again on the following point: As has already been said here, recently there has been attentive observation abroad of events in Moscow, of the course of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This is what the progressive press has been noting; the subject at the plenum and the session, and not a minor one, was the perfecting of Soviet democracy, the expansion of the role of the soviets, including local ones.

At the same time in the West, the reverse process is underway. Conservative and bourgeois governments are waging attacks on the rights of workers, including democratic rights. In Britain, for example, the Thatcher government, supported by a majority in Parliament, is preparing to dissolve the municipal councils of major cities, including that in London. What is the Great London Council guilty of? Firstly, it is ruled by Laborites. Secondly, they are trying to soften the consequences of the government economic policy, which among other things is resulting in unemployment. The London Council has posted tables of unemployment figures in such a way that they are a constant painful reminder for civil servants. Furthermore, the London and many other municipal councils have declared their areas nuclear-free zones.

For the conservative government, this is particularly unpleasant. It must be said the antidemocratic efforts of conservative governments of Western Europe are directed, to a significant degree, against the antiwar movement. In particular, a law has been passed in the FRG allowing the dispersal of antiwar demonstrations. Governments fear these movements because they are gaining increasing strength and are becoming a considerable political phenomenon in these countries. One of these major antiwar movements is the Krefeld Initiative, which recently addressed a message to Comrade Tikhonov, the reply to which has been published today in our press. The reply says that the Krefeld Initiative was the first public movement in Western Europe to put forward a call for a resolute "no" to be said to the plans for deploying new U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles, to the attempts to nudge the Europeans to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

On the eve of May Day, addressing the peoples of European countries, the CPSU Central Committee urges: Intensify the struggle for the withdrawal from Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles! Peace, security, and cooperation for Europe!

On this point, we end our broadcast, comrades. Thank you for your attention. Goodbye.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD131752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Apr 84

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program moderated by Sergy Pravdin, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; with the participation of Rafail Moseyev and Bronislav Myakota, international affairs journalists, and Rome correspondent Yuriy Vybornov]

Foreign Policy Course

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] Here is political observer Vladimir Tsvetov.

[Tsvetov] With all the exceptional complexity of the present international situation, there are no grounds, however, for exaggerating the possibilities at the disposal of imperialism for carrying out its criminal plans of preparing for war. It would be extremely rash to ascribe to imperialism the capability of dictating with full authority the general direction of world events. I should like to remind those listeners who are expressing alarm in connection with the situation which is coming into being that imperialism has not taken, and, however hard it tries, is not in a position to take the historic initiative from us. If imperialism was unable to destroy socialism when the land of soviets was the only one in the world, it is even more unobtainable, since the efforts of imperialism are opposed by the might of the world socialist system, the vigorous activity of the international communist and workers' movement, and finally the might of the truth carried in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is distinguished by its continuity and constancy of aims -- the achievement of peace on earth.

[Pravdin] Both at the February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet emphasis was placed on this characteristic trait of our country's foreign policy course. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said that Lenin's peace policy, the basic features of which at the contemporary historical stage were defined by the decisions of the latest CPSU congresses, corresponds to the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union, and indeed, in essence, to those of the other peoples of the world as well. And we resolutely state, said Comrade Chernenko, that we shall not retreat from this policy by a single step. Listeners' letters express an interest as to how the continuity of the policy of the Soviet Union in relation to the socialist countries is expressed.

[Tsvetov] Speaking at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Tikhonov dwelled on the attention which the Soviet Government will continue to give to the further development of all-round friendly ties with all the socialist countries. The development of such ties has always been one of the cornerstones of the policy of the CPSU and government. This continuity of policy (?is seen) in the common nature of aims and unity of views of the socialist countries. Comrade Tikhonov expressed full confidence that the forthcoming economic conference of CEMA member-states at the summit level will consolidate this common nature even further.

[Pravdin] Our listeners are probably interested in finding out what influence the common nature of political aims and views of the socialist countries exerts on the international situation.

[Tsvetov] The course of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries is aimed not simply at preventing war, but also at a radical improvement of international relations, at strengthening confidence in them. The actions of the socialist countries are effective not only because this aim corresponds to the objective requirements of our era, but also because the efforts being directed at achieving the aim are constant, unchanging, and continuous all through the history both of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal socialist countries.

[Pravdin] The peace-loving foreign policy steps are combined with strengthening the defense alliance of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact Organization.

[Tsvetov] Here, too, we see the continuity of policy. From its very creation the Warsaw Pact Organization has constantly thwarted the attempts of imperialism to break the balance of forces in Europe in its favor. And if the continent of Europe has been a stranger to military conflicts for 40 years now, then credit for this is in the readiness of the countries of socialism to rebuff any aggressor. Such readiness has a sobering effect on the hottest heads in the West.

[Pravdin] The following question is encountered in listeners' letters: Lenin's Decree on Peace was signed almost 70 years ago during World War I. In what way does this first law of Soviet power relate to the present foreign policy of our country?

[Tsvetov] The Decree on Peace gave the direction for the entire subsequent foreign policy of the USSR. Replying to questions from PRAVDA, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said: First, the policy of states, especially states possessing nuclear weapons, must be oriented towards eliminating the danger of war, strengthening peace. These words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee were fully imbued with the spirit of the Decree on Peace.

[Pravdin] Or let us take the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet Government authorized me, said Comrade Tikhonov, to confirm from this rostrum that the USSR is not encroaching on anyone's security. It wants to live in peace with everyone. Does one not feel here the spirit of the Decree on Peace? However, continuity is not the repetition of political tenets, however, true they may be. Continuity is moving forward along a clearly marked and constant path. The new Soviet initiatives are such a movement. In his replies to the questions from PRAVDA, Comrade Chernenko indicated, for example, the readiness of the Soviet Union to reach accord with the United States on the basis of equality and equal security on such matters as preventing the nuclear arms race in space, not being the first to use nuclear weapons, and freezing nuclear arsenals in quality and quantity. The Soviet Union sets as a condition for resuming the talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe a return to the position existing before the start of deployment of the new American missiles in West European countries. This firm position of the USSR is also in the channel of Lenin's foreign policy. Covering the preparations of the United States to make a first nuclear strike by means of talks is not an example of peacefulness, but connivance with the aggressor.

And I should like to end with the words spoken by Comrade Tikhonov at the USSR Supreme Soviet. We are ready to work with everyone who sincerely strives to remove the nuclear threat, the threat of war in general, who wants to strengthen peace on earth, and who understands the vital necessity for cooperation for the sake of peace and progress. This is what the Soviet Union has been striving for from its very first day when the Decree on Peace was published. And that is what the Soviet Union is still aiming to achieve now.

Mideast Situation

[Pravdin] Many of our listeners are interested in the situation in Lebanon. Comrades Kazanets from Lvov, Malkin from Moscow, Promoshkin from Krivoy Rog ask us to talk about this. PRAVDA correspondent Rafail Moseyev worked for a long time in Lebanon and has just returned from there. Rafail Nadzhipovich, our listeners ask about the results of the Lausanne conference on national reconciliation in Lebanon and about its effect on the situation in the country. According to reports from Beirut, armed clashes have not ceased in the Lebanese capital itself and in other regions. Internecine clashes continue in the country.

[Moseyev] Indeed, it is a rare day in Beirut that passes without shooting and the explosion of mines and shells. The report of the new convocation of the national conference -- the first round of the conference was held in Geneva last November -- was welcomed in the country with great satisfaction and hope. One should bear in mind that the convocation of the Lausanne conference was preceded by a number of important political events which evidenced, inter alia, the failure of the United State's aggressive policy in Lebanon and the bankrupt and notorious Near Eastern initiatives of the White House.

These circumstances naturally created certain positive prerequisites for the successful work of the Lausanne conference. In spite of the serious difficulties which its participants were faced with, and in spite of the disagreements which existed among them during the work of the conference, nonetheless, success was achieved in finding compromise solutions on certain disputed problems. In particular, a commission was created to prepare a new constitution and measures were outlined for the normalization of the situation.

Unfortunately, success has not yet been achieved in reaching a total cease-fire and on turning the development of events from confrontation to cooperation. However, the very fact of the convening of the conference is of no little importance. It showed the possibility and desire of the opposing sides to seek a solution to the internal crisis by means of talks, by means of dialogue. This is of considerable importance if one takes into account the whole complicated nature of Lebanese society.

In discussing the variegated nature of Lebanese society it would be mistaken to consider that the country is divided into two allegedly irreconcilable and eternally mutually hostile camps as is often stated in the Western press. Not at all. The fact that the Lebanese are capable of overcoming religious discord is shown by their attitude on the denunciation of the agreement with Israel. Only a small group of extremist right-wing Christians orientated towards Tel Aviv came out against the abrogation of this agreement. Thus, in spite of the complicated nature of the situation and the apparently unsolvable problems in Lebanon, they are solvable if the Lebanese are given the right to decide their fate for themselves. The chief reason for the continuing tension and the continuing discord lies in the escalation of U.S. and Israeli interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

[Pravdin] And now a final question. What are the prospects for a peaceful settlement in Lebanon?

[Moseyev] While not denying the complicated nature of the internal political situation in Lebanon, one should note that there does exist a way out of the current situation. It is necessary, first of all, to get rid of Israeli occupation, and to put an end to U.S. pressure on Lebanon. As far as the USSR is concerned, our country stands for a settlement of the internal political problems by peaceful means on the basis of constructive, national dialogue taking account of the interests of all Lebanese religious and national communities.

SHULTZ TRILATERAL COMMISSION SPEECH SCORED

PM130910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Political Observer's Notes": "The Eagle Looks at the Arrows"]

[Text] The United States intends to continue to rely on military strength as the most important means of implementing its foreign policy. It is prepared to return to the role of world gendarme and not only to defend its "vital interests" (that is, imperialist positions), but also to strike first. That is the sense of the speech delivered the other day by Secretary of State Shultz.

He was speaking at a session of the Trilateral Commission -- a nongovernment organ which was created in the seventies of influential representatives of the political and business circles of North America, West Europe, and Japan. This "think tank" of the capitalist world was set up to restrain the exacerbation of interimperialist contradictions and to unite or at least coordinate the efforts of the three sides involved in this rivalry in overcoming the economic crisis and its political consequences.

The Trilateral Commission has increased its activity in connection with preparations for the June meeting in London of the leaders of the seven major capitalist powers. It recently held a regular session in Tokyo (its recommendation: If Japan cannot arm at a suitable rate for a member of the Western community it should be more liberal with aid to "useful regimes" such as South Korea or Pakistan). The members of the Trilateral Commission then came to Washington and had a meeting with Reagan which was held behind closed doors in an atmosphere of strict secrecy. And then Secretary of State Shultz spoke to the representatives of the world monopoly elite.

The speaker recalled that the U.S. state seal depicts an eagle clutching arrows in one claw and olive branches in the other. This, he says, is supposed to symbolize the immutable truth that diplomacy is ineffective if not backed up by strength. The old version of the U.S. seal has the eagle's head facing the arrows. But Truman during his presidency ordered that the eagle should always face the olive branches to show that America strives for peace.

We will add, for our part, that Truman showed the true worth of his "love of peace" much more graphically in another area. It was he who, without military necessity, ordered the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic bombs in order to blackmail the postwar world with the U.S. monopoly on this new weapon of unprecedented power. It is the U.S. ruling circles which are to blame for the fact that this fateful step pitched mankind into a nuclear arms race which is becoming increasingly difficult to curb.

How does Shultz interpret these events? The leading role in the world fell to the United States by historical accident, he proclaims. But later the dominant position which the United States enjoyed in the immediate postwar years started to erode.

A century ago world policy was determined by a few European powers. After the disintegration of the colonial empires more than 160 independent states emerged. And a significant proportion of these developing countries are in the grip of a struggle between the "forces of moderation" and the "forces of radicalism." It is in this area, the secretary of state stressed, that the majority of international conflicts since 1945 have occurred -- from Korea and Vietnam to the Near East and Central America.

Let us be fair to Mr Shultz. Whereas his interpretation of history is, to put it mildly, incorrect, he is incomparably more accurate when it comes to geography. For, having termed the fighters for national liberation and social progress "forces of radicalism," he scrupulously enumerated the geographical landmarks of U.S. imperialism's crimes.

In Shultz' opinion, the future years and decades promise neither a world war nor total peace. What should be feared are local crises and conflicts which, he said, give rise to the threat of "terrorism" (he stubbornly pins this label on the champions of independence and freedom). How can this threat be countered?, the speaker inquires. A passive strategy such as strengthening intelligence potential will hardly be able to resolve the problem. It is time for the Western countries to think about vigorous action. Shultz bluntly poses the question: When and how should preventive, that is preemptive, strikes be made against so-called "terrorists"?

In short, it is necessary not only to strike, but to strike first. That is how Shultz sees the mission of the United States and its allies in the conflict between reaction and progress (or, in his terminology, between the "forces of moderation" and the "forces of radicalism"). The secretary of state is clearly directing his enthusiasm against the so-called "Vietnam syndrome."

"Americans," Shultz states, "have often died and been sacrificed for the freedom of others. We are playing a vitally important role in easing the peace process in the Near East and in diplomatic efforts in southern Africa. Central America is an even more convincing example. We are using our strength for worthy ends. In Grenada, we helped the Grenadian people to restore self-government so as to be able to determine their own fate."

If this had been said at a press conference or in a TV interview it would be possible to assess such statements as propagandistic demagoguery. But a speech to world capitalism's "think tank" is not only a declaration of intent, but an appeal for to "fall in with the right wing." Shultz' American eagle is evidently looking at the arrows. "The U.S. Administration," Comrade K.U. Chernenko says in his replies to PRAVDA's questions, "continues to gamble on military force, on achieving military superiority, and on imposing its own rules on other peoples."

OVCHINNIKOV REVIEWS WEEK'S IMPORTANT EVENTS

LD152058 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Apr 84

[From "International Panorama" program, presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA political observer]

[Text] Hello, comrades. It would not at all be an exaggeration to say that Moscow was a most important source of news for the world public during the entire week.

Monday saw the publication of Comrade Chernenko's replies to questions from PRAVDA. For the rest of the week, the attention of foreign newspapers and television companies was riveted on the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Supreme Soviet session.

The words of the Soviet leaders to the effect that the situation in the world is unfortunately not improving received extensive international reaction. The situation remains extremely dangerous. Therefore, the CPSU and the Soviet state are applying great efforts to remove tension from world politics, curb the arms race, and reliably guarantee the country's security. The government's foreign policy activity, says the statement of the USSR Council of Ministers, will be directed toward consolidating peace between peoples, delivering mankind from the nuclear threat, and guaranteeing favorable external conditions for peaceful construction, in which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism are engaged.

The Soviet people marked Cosmonautics Day this week. The anniversary of Gagarin's feats coincided with the successful conclusion of the Soviet-Indian space experiment. The work of the 11th international crew on the orbital complex was dedicated to the peaceful development of near-earth space and the use of the latest achievements of space science and technology for national economic needs.

The U.S. ruling circles are by no means guided by these noble aims. To them, space is not a new area of international cooperation, but an arena for star wars. Space is the place from where the entire world may be kept in terror, stated Colonel Lousma, commander of the U.S. Colombia craft, after his recent orbital flight. This phrase is not uttered fortuitously. The United States is blocking the repeated attempts by the Soviet Union to reach accords that would not permit the spread of the arms race into space. President Reagan recently officially informed Congress that he is embarking on the implementation of the program for the deployment of antisatellite weapons and that the United States does not intend to try and reach agreement with the USSR on averting the militarization of space, allegedly because of the difficulty of monitoring.

Nor have there been any positive changes in the U.S. stance regarding cardinal problems as halting the nuclear arms race. Sticking to its previous line -- which led to the breaking off the Geneva talks -- Washington is continuing to deploy its missiles in Western Europe. The world public, including the U.S. public, is increasingly realizing that the present militaristic course has not granted, and will not grant, the United States military superiority and political successes. Indignation is growing in Western Europe at the actions of those who are sacrificing its security to the imperial ambitions of the United States.

The wave of the antiwar movement in many countries is merging with the red-hot social skirmishes and the worsening of the opposition of labor and capital. Britain can serve as an example of this peculiar intermingling of events.

U.S. VISA DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SOVIETS ALLEGED

PM160902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article under "Pertinent Notes" rubric: "Story About Visas"]

[Text] At first we had no intention to discuss all this in the newspaper. We members of a delegation of the Soviet Journalists' Union (representing PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, TASS, and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA participating in the annual meeting of the international club of skiing journalists in the United States in late March wanted to stress in our reports on that meeting, the 30th one in the club's history, first and foremost the spirit of comradeship that dominated it and the hospitality accorded to the participants in it.

Journalists participating in the club not only competed in a three-event skiing combination on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Utah, where the meeting took place. They also discussed at a "round table" meeting general topical problems of the present day international situation and stressed unanimously that it was impossible to build normal relations between countries without establishing contacts and exchanges not only on the official level but also in other fields, such as culture, science, social affairs and sport, because this helps mutual understanding among nations.

However, due to circumstances beyond our control, I have to describe an unsavory story involving visas, U.S. visas for members of the Soviet delegation. A spokesman for the Department of State had to touch upon that incident at a press conference the other day but the way he presented it, it seemed reflected in a crooked mirror, having nothing to do with what had actually taken place.

What really happened?

When U.S. journalists came up with the idea of holding regular meeting of the club in the United States, Soviet journalists, as usual, accepted the invitations mailed to them. It was pointed out, in particular, that after the traditional competitions the participants in the meeting would be given an opportunity to view firsthand in the United States and to visit some major U.S. cities. We asked to visit Los Angeles since in the course of the visit we wanted to learn about preparations for the Olympic Games. The Americans were informed about this well in advance, more than a month before the arrival of the Soviet delegation. Accordingly, the request for visas for the Soviet journalists was filed in advance, and the requested stay was 16 days.

The stay of the delegation in the United States was cut to 10 days in the visas issued by the U.S. authorities. This made the visit to Los Angeles impossible. The Soviet delegation was the only one among the delegations of 26 countries that was discriminated against in this way by the U.S. authorities.

Incidentally, when such a meeting took place in Bakuriani, in the USSR, in 1977, all the participants in it, including American journalists, were given the opportunity not only to hold their traditional skiing competition but also to learn about life and culture in Georgia and to visit Moscow.

This time, however, despite two requests sent by the participants in the meeting to the Department of State for visas for the Soviet delegation to travel in the United States (to Los Angeles), Washington kept silent.

That silence was broken the other day by a spokesman for the Department of State. He claimed that the visas had been issued for the period for which they had been requested. How could he say such a thing!

The note sent to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on February 17 this year asked for 16-day visas for the Soviet journalists in the United States. It was also pointed out that the journalists intended to travel to Los Angeles. The invitation from the American organizers of the meeting was attached to the request for visas. In short, all the necessary formalities and rules were fully observed by the Soviet side.

The discriminatory actions of the U.S. authorities against the Soviet journalists can hardly be separated from other actions of this sort, which show the actual worth of the statements of Washington officials about dialogue, exchanges and contacts with our country.

On behalf of the delgation of Soviet Journalists' Union,

[Signed] Vikenty Matveyev, IZVESTIYA political news analyst

MONDALE PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY WIN VIEWED

PM131157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Halfway Stage in Pennsylvania"]

[Text] New York -- The fewer primaries (preliminary elections) that remain, the more heated the contest between the Democratic presidential nomination candidates is becoming. The competition between them in the State of Pennsylvania has also been fierce.

The contest in the state has been mainly on economic issues. Pennsylvania -- an old industrial state -- suffers from unemployment considerably above the national average. W. Mondale, the leader in the delegate count, for whom it was psychologically very important to win Pennsylvania, promised to get the state's inhabitants back to work. G. Hart and J. Jackson promised the same thing. However, Mondale had a major advantage: As before, his candidacy was actively supported by the Democratic Party apparatus and by the upper echelons of the AFL-CIO labor union association.

According to preliminary figures, Mondale gained 46 percent of the votes, Hart 34 percent, and Jackson 20 percent. This is W. Mondale's third major victory in recent primaries, boosting his chances of winning the Democratic nomination at the upcoming San Francisco convention.

According to UPI calculations, before the Pennsylvania primary W. Mondale was assured 945 delegate votes at the upcoming Democratic Party convention, G. Hart 551, and J. Jackson 151. The support of 1,967 delegates is necessary to become the Democratic candidate. After the Pennsylvania primary the center of the election campaign will be moving on to the southwestern and western regions of the United States.

FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN PARIS REMARKS CITED

PM160900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Paris, 13 Apr -- PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian recently concluded a visit to France. He was received by President F. Mitterrand of France and External Relations Minister C. Cheysson. He had political consultations with representatives of the EEC.

In an interview on French television Wu Xueqian expounded on China's well-known stand on the Kampuchean problem and the question of Sino-Vietnamese relations. He also spoke about Euromissiles and relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union. Concerning medium-range missiles in Europe, the Chinese minister virtually tried to justify the American policy of deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, covering it up with calls for the speediest negotiations between the "two superpowers."

Wu Xueqian mentioned that China intends to improve relations with the Soviet Union and that both sides have already held four rounds of consultations in a calm atmosphere. He added that certain progress has been made in economic and trade relations.

PRC TO SET UP 14 'SPECIAL OPEN ECONOMIC ZONES'

PM130956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Preferential Terms"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr -- The PRC press reports the Chinese leadership's decision to set up so-called "special open economic zones" in 14 coastal ports. This means enterprises will be constructed in these zones on the basis of foreign or a combination of Chinese and foreign capital. Enterprises will be granted preferential terms. The policy of attracting foreign capital into coastal regions, it is asserted here, was discussed at a conference specially convened in Beijing by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and PRC State Council.

An editorial in the paper JINGJI RIBAO says that this policy is dictated by the guiding ideas of Deng Xiaoping, geared to widening the "open door" policy and attracting foreign investment to set up joint enterprises or enterprises operating entirely on foreign capital. The paper stresses that this policy is to play a definite part in economy building in China and it calls for abandonment of the ideas and methods of "movement along the old path." It follows from published material that there is to be wider practical activity to promote these ties, giving Western firms priority rights to invest capital in coastal provinces and other parts of China.

SRV'S TRUONG CHIN ON PRC BORDER INCIDENTS

PM131519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 84 First Edition p 7

[TASS dispatch: "Be on the Alert"]

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Apr -- The SRV press publishes a message of Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, to servicemen and inhabitants of Vietnam's northern border provinces.

Since the beginning of this month, the message notes, the Beijing leadership has used its Armed Forces to subject the territory of the northern Vietnamese provinces from Guang Ninh to Lai Chau to artillery shelling. They also used infantrymen to attack positions located high up in Langson Province. The Armed Forces and inhabitants of six of Vietnam's northern border provinces, remaining calm, gave a resolute and effective rebuff to the border violators, repelling their attacks and reliably defending the motherland's borders.

Congratulating the fighters and the population on the scored victories, Truong Chinh emphasized: We must consolidate the great block of national cohesion, strengthen the unity of the Army and the people, and enhance vigilance. It is necessary to continue to increase production and simultaneously to reliably ensure political and social security and wage a determined struggle against the multifarious subversive activities and aggressive acts of the expansionists and hegemonists.

SOVIET FISHING VESSEL RESCUES VIETNAMESE

PM131341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Rescue by Fishermen"]

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 11 Apr -- The crew of the Soviet trawler Zemlyansk, which was crossing the Gulf of Siam in stormy weather, came across a small half-submerged Vietnamese ship in the open sea.

It contained inhabitants of coastal settlements who had run into bad weather during a local crossing. The Soviet fishermen hauled 46 people on board, including women and children. They were given first aid.

The Soviet ship changed course and took the victims to Vung Tau, the nearest Vietnamese port. This was reported in a radio message to the Sakhalinrybprom Association from A. Ashcheulov, captain of the Zemlyansk.

USSR, NEW ZEALAND MINISTRIES EXCHANGE CABLES

PM141404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry has received a telegram from the New Zealand Foreign Ministry conveying congratulations and best wishes from the Government and people of New Zealand on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

A congratulations telegram from the USSR Foreign Ministry expresses good wishes to the government and people of New Zealand on this date. We voice the hope, the telegram says, that Soviet-New Zealand relations will enjoy further development in the interests of the peoples of both countries and peace on earth.

PRAVDA REVIEWS POLISH BOOK ON U.S. SANCTIONS

PM131005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Overt Interference"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Apr -- The U.S. Administration bears full responsibility for introducing so-called "sanctions" against Poland, a book published in Warsaw, "U.S. Policy Toward Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents (1980-1983)," says.

Immediately after the declaration of martial law in Poland, on 13 December 1981, the book says, Washington intensified even further its already massive campaign against Poland, making every possible effort to hinder the normalization of the situation in the country. Three days later the White House set up a "special group to study the situation in Poland" headed by U.S. Vice president G. Bush. The group was seen as a kind of headquarters to devise and coordinate the actions of various U.S. departments "aiding" the forces of Polish counterrevolution.

The United States did everything it could to encourage the ballyhoo over the Polish events. As well as "economic sanctions," Washington launched an evil campaign of lies and slander which turned into regular psychological warfare against Poland. Washington was using the NATO bloc, which made blatentaly anti-Polish statements at U.S. bidding as an instrument of its cold war-style policy.

But, as the book points out, Washington's agressive anti-Polish policy was a total failure. Poland was not alone. It had on its side loyal friends and Warsaw Pact allies, above all the Soviet Union. Moreover, the majority of the countries of the world did not yield to U.S. diktat and continued to develop friendly relations with Poland.

This was distasteful to the White House, which was continuing its policy of fueling international tension, developing the arms race, and waging a "crusade" against communism.

Viewing the U.S. "sanctions" as overt interference in its internal affairs, Poland repeatedly stated that it rejected and would continue to reject U.S. diktat and the policy of discrimination, the book says.

BULGARIAN-BUILT SHIP HANDED OVER TO USSR

PM131113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Krushinskiy report under the rubric "From the Socialist Countries": "Maiden Voyage"]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Apr -- "From the Soviet information bureau..." -- a tape recording with a memorable report on the capitulation of fascist Germany accompanied the ceremony of raising the Soviet flag on a new container ship built by Bulgarian shipbuilders to Sudoimport order. For the motor ship has been named after Yu.B. Levitan, popular announcer on Moscow radio and USSR People's Artist.

This is the second ship in 10 days to be handed over to Soviet sailors in Varna. On 31 March here, the flag was ceremoniously raised on the Vasiliy Solovyev-Sedoy dry-freight ship, with a freight capacity of 25,000 metric tons. Both motor ships were built at the G. Dimitrov shipyard. They meet modern seagoing requirements and are equipped with automated navigation systems.

The Yuriy Levitan, which was handed over by the shipbuilders a month ahead of schedule, was accepted by a Soviet crew. It left on its maiden voyage.

BELGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON MISSILE BASE

LD131159 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Brussels, April 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The base in Florennes is planned to be turned into a launch pad for 48 American cruise missiles, and also into the center of technical maintenance of all American cruise missiles which the Pentagon and NATO plan to deploy in Western Europe. This is said in a reply of the defence minister of Belgium Freddy Vreven to a written interpellation of the deputy of Parliament from the Socialist Party (Flemish). As was reported by the defence minister, "the U.S. Administration is ready to hand over to the Belgian industry part of the work in technical maintenance of all cruise missiles deployed in Europe."

Though the Belgian Government assures the public that it has not yet taken the final decision on deploying American missiles on Belgian territory, active preparatory work is underway in Florennes to build the base for the missiles. Vast tracts of land are being expropriated; the necessary infrastructure is being set up. Recently the defence minister admitted that the U.S. servicemen would start arriving to the base in May to receive missiles weapons. In the opinion of the democratic circles, the transfer of the Belgian side of part of the responsibility for technical maintenance of missiles is an attempt on the part of Washington to exert pressure upon Brussels and to tie it tighter to the NATO's missile plans.

NATO RADAR STATIONS REPORTED IN IRELAND

PM130909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mikheyev "Pertinent Notes": "Who Is Hampered by Neutrality?"]

[Text] Three radar stations belonging to and subordinate to the NATO command have been stationed on the territory of the Irish Republic, which is officially neutral. This was alleged recently by James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party of Northern Ireland.

According to his information, the NATO radar stations were established some 18 months ago in Donegal, Sligo, and Limerick. J. Molyneaux made a formal charge against the Irish Government based on these facts, seeing them as a departure from neutrality. This may be the prearranged price for solution to the "Ulster crisis" which would favor Ireland, this politician believes. The government led by Garrett Fitzgerald -- leader of the Fine Gael Party -- has denied that these facts are true.

J. Molyneaux's allegation tallies with information leaked to the press in June last year about a "secret agreement between the Irish Government and the U.S. defense secretary," which, according to the SUNDAY PRESS newspaper, envisages the stationing in Ireland of components of a strategic telecommunications network. "If this is true, this is a direct violation of the country's neutrality, insofar as Ireland is putting radar and other equipment at NATO's disposal," Sean MacBride, the prominent public figure, said at the time.

The topic of possible terms for the unification of Ireland has repeatedly been raised in political circles in London and Dublin. Here, the Atlantic partners' interest in "eroding" that country's neutrality and drawing it into the system of Western military alliances has been a constant theme.

The "emerald isle" is a tempting virgin land for the NATO strategists, because it is not as yet equipped with missile launchpads, submarine harbors, and intelligence and command centers. The reports -- which appear regularly on the maneuvering aimed at hitching this country in Europe's far west to the NATO chariot -- attest that Ireland's adherence to the policy of neutrality seriously hampers those who nurture plans of achieving military superiority.

U.S. ENVOY IN NORWAY MAKES 'INSOLENT STATEMENT'

LD141638 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Oslo, April 14 TASS -- The U.S. ambassador in Oslo Mark Evans Austad has delivered in the town of Fredrikstad a lecture in which he claimed the U.S. right to intrude into Norway, Nicaragua or any other country under the pretext of "defending democracy."

The insolent statement of the U.S. ambassador gave rise to indignation in Norwegian political circles. In the course of debates in Storting, deputies of different parties denounced Mark Austad for his sally. Chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Venstre Party, Hans Hammond Rossbach, emphasized that such pronouncements are contrary to the interests of Norway and to the whole of northern Europe. As was stated by Defense Minister of Norway Anders Sjaastad, unacceptable is the very thought that the United States has the right to intrude into Norway or any country to "defend democracy" or on any other pretext.

It is not for the first time that "lectures" by the American ambassador in Norway trigger off a political scandal. In September of last year, students and teachers of university centre in Tromso were indignant at his pronouncements on the situation in Latin America. His statement now, acccording to the progressive press of Norway, provides one more eloquent reminder how opposite to the U.S. interests are the interests even of its NATO partners.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON ENDS VISIT TO TRIPOLI

LD141754 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli April 14 TASS -- The official friendly visit to Tripoli by the Soviet naval squadron consisting of the cruiser "Zhdanov" and the large anti-submarine ship "Sderzhanny" under the command of Rear Admiral V.Ye. Selivanov is over.

During the visit Libyan sailors were guests of the cruiser "Zhdanov" and the large anti-submarine ship "Sderzhanny". They were given an opportunity to get acquainted with the duty and life of Soviet navymen.

The commander of the Soviet naval squadron paid official visits to the secretary of the People's Committee of Tripoli as well as to the commander of the Tripoli naval base, and laid a wreath at the memorial to the fallen fighters.

As is pointed out here, the visit has contributed to further strengthening friendly contacts between the two countries.

BRUTENTS MEETS WITH SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD151818 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] There was a meeting today in the Syrian capital, Damascus, between 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the delegation of the CPSU currently there, under the leadership of Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of the conversation, which passed in a warm atmosphere, there has been an exchange of views concerning international issues and the situation in the Middle East. They also discussed a number of issues related to cooperation between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY MANEUVERS SEEN AS PROVOCATIVE

LD132039 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 13 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by A. Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Maneuvers with political lining:

Among Egypt's news is that the annual large-scale Egyptian Army maneuvers has ended. It goes without saying that maneuvers and exercises will generally remain as long as there is need for armed forces. They take place in almost every country of the world. The present maneuvers in Egypt would not have attracted any attention if the West had not tried to give them a provocative character.

During the maneuvers, the Egyptian Army was divided into two parts, one equipped with Soviet weapons that the Soviet Union had delivered to Egypt to strengthen its defensive capability during the era of 'Abd an-Nasir, and the other equipped with Western weapons, the majority of them sold to Egypt by the United States during the era of As-Sadat as a reward for his signing capitulative Camp David accords. This was sufficient for Western papers to raise a hue and cry, based on the comments of Western countries' representatives who attended the maneuvers, about the superiority of the Western weapons and Egypt's capability to deter the attack of any army equipped with Soviet weapons.

The provocative character of these assessments is without doubt. Their objective is to show that Egypt is strongly linked with the West and that it occupies no low category in the West's strategic military plans. Western commentators say that as long as the situation is thus, such maneuvers should not be considered as mere training but also as a political act.

IRNA, IRAQI COMMAND BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD141256 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad April 14 TASS -- Iraqi Air Force planes and helicopters on Friday continued to deal missile and bombing blows to positions and concentrations of enemy troops in the area of Basra and in the central sector of the front, the Iraqi high military command said in a communique. The more than 170 aerial attacks inflicted big manpower and materiel losses on Iranian forces. Iraqi artillery shelled enemy positions east of Basra, destroying its military installations.

Artillery and mortar batteries of Iranian ground troops were reported to have pounded yesterday the towns of Basra and Mandali, killing and wounding a number of civilians.

Nicosia April 14 TASS -- Aviation, artillery and other arms of the services on both sides were active on all sections of the front, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported from the area of hostilities. It said that Iraqi artillery subjected to massive bombardments the towns of Abadan and Khorramshahr, causing casualties among civilians and destroying some 30 dwellings and other civilian facilities.

Further Report

LD151548 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad April 15 TASS -- The communique of the Iraqi high military command says that Iraqi troops yesterday shelled Iranian positions in the area east of Basra. The enemy suffered losses in manpower and materiel. In the same area and in the central sector of the front the Air Force continued striking against Iranian positions and troop concentrations.

The communique says that Iranian artillery shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali, Zurbatiya and Khurmal damaging a number of civilian installations.

Nicosia April 15 TASS -- According to IRNA news agency report, Iranian artillery shelled a concentration of Iraqi troops and their communications on the northern sector of the front destroying 12 enemy strongpoints.

The report says that Iraqi long-range artillery shelled the Iranian town of Abadan, destroying several buildings.

FRENCH 'RECONNAISSANCE' MOVES IN CHAD NOTED

PM131318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reconnaissance Operations"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Apr -- The Ndjamena regime, in conjunction with the French interventionist forces, is getting ready for an offensive against the forces of the National Unity Transition Government concentrated in the vicinity of Largeau.

Reporting this, the newspaper LE MATIN notes that subunits of the French contingent are conducting extensive reconnaissance operations. According to a broadcast by the "Antenne-2" television company, all the French Mirages, Jaguars, and tanker aircraft at Ndjamena airfield simultaneously took to the air the other day. The French National Defense Ministry was quick to call this an "exercise." But local observers point out that the pilots are rehearsing offensive actions against targets in the north. The Paris press links the operation preparations with French Premier P. Mauroy's recent visit to Chad.

GUINEA'S CONTE ANNOUNCES POLICY GUIDELINES

PM141403 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 5

[TASS report: "Government Program"]

[Text] Conakry, 12 Apr -- Colonel Lansana Conte, president of Guinea, has made a policy statement here in which he set out the basic foreign and domestic policy guidelines of the country's new leadership.

In the foreign policy sphere, he announced, the Military Committee of National Redemption will pursue a course of developing ties with all those countries willing to cooperate with Guinea. Special attention will be paid to relations with African states and to the problems facing the continent. The Military Committee of National Redemption expresses full support for the liberation movements and advocates the solution of all international conflicts by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement and in the interests of world peace and security.

In the matter of developing the national economy, the statement notes, the committee proceeds from the need to increase the efficiency of existing enterprises and to reduce imports by expanding domestic production. Paramount significance in this respect will be given to improving agriculture. At the same time it is planned to introduce a system of free competition between the state, mixed, and private sectors and to adopt measures to attract foreign investments.

RELEASE OF JAILED CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER NOTED

PY142200 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The conditional freedom of Manuel Almeyda, president of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], was received with joy and as a demonstration of the power attained by the MDP.

Almeyda was released yesterday after the Court of Appeals confirmed his sentence of 2 years and 200 days in prison and notified him of the commutation of his sentence under the obligation that he sign in daily with the National Parole Board.

Almeyda was notified of his release in the court building yesterday. He then went to jail to officially register his release while many MDP members waited in the surrounding area to congratulate him.

While Manuel Almeyda was in jail MDP Secretary General Jaime Insunza became MDP acting president but he was expelled from Chile with former Deputy Leopoldo Ortega last Saturday.

NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW

PM160929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Commandante of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan defense minister, left Moscow for home after a stopover in the Soviet Union.

He was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate.

Jacinto Suarez Espinosa, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

Calls Visit Fruitful

LD160651 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Managua April 16 TASS -- The military delegation of the republic led by Defence Minister Humberto Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, have returned to Nicaragua upon the completion of their visits to the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Repbulic.

The Nicaraguan delegation's meetings with leaders of the USSR and People's Korea were fruitful, Humberto Ortega said at a press conference here. Nicaragua, he stressed, received fresh confirmation of comprehensive support from the governments of those countries, which is particularly important at a time of the dramatic toughening of the aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism.

Comparison on Ustinov Meeting

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 13 April publishes a TASS report on Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov's meeting with Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra under the headline "Meeting at the Ministry of Defense." It has been compared with the TASS report published on page K 2 of the 13 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical.

REAGAN ORDERS ARMS DELIVERIES TO EL SALVADOR

LD140450 Moscow TASS in English 0447 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Washington March [as received] 14 TASS -- President Reagan has ordered an immediate delivery of major batches of military hardware and ammunition to the Salvadoran Army, in circumvention of Congress which has refused to meet the administration's request for so-called "emergency" military aid to El Salvador.

U.S. HOUSE CONDEMNS CIA MINING IN NICARAGUA

LD131343 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 13 TASS -- The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has approved by a majority of votes a resolution condemning the involvement of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Earlier a similar document was passed by the U.S. Senate.

The authors of the resolution have recorded their opposition to the use of federal funds for such criminal actions.

Ted S. Weiss, member of the House of Representatives, described the policy of the White House towards Nicaragua as illegal and immoral. He said that the mining of Nicaraguan ports was aimed at strangling the republic economically. Such a policy of state-supported terrorism could not be justified, he stressed.

KIRKPATRICK ATTACK AGAINST NICARAGUA SCORED

LD131847 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 13 Apr 84

["Why Is Mrs Kirkpatrick Raging?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

U.S. Ambassador at the United Nationa Jeane Kirkpatrick, speaking in the U.S. Society of International Lawyers in Washington, with the unrestraint that is her trait, came out with crude attacks against Nicaragua, branding that independent, peaceful country "an aggressor nation".

By this primitive lie the "iron lady" of U.S. diplomacy tried to justify the policy of state terrorism and military brigandage of the Washington administration which is spearheaded these days against the government and people of Nicaragua.

Official Washington is escalating the undeclared war against the Nicaraguan revolution. The mining of Nicaraguan ports by CIA agents which created a serious threat to international traffic on the high seas in the area has become a part of this aggression by the USA which is becoming ever more vicious. The course at unbridled terrorism is conducted with the knowledge and sanction of the present chief of the White House who, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, personally approved the CIA's decision to mine Nicaraguan ports and sink vessels with peaceful cargoes.

How far must one go in cynicism to assert, the way Mrs Kirkpatrick does, that the United States is "an unswerving champion of the international rule of law" at a time when the brazen flouting of generally recognized norms of international law by the Washington administration causes a wave of protests all over the world, also in the United States.

Mrs Kirkpatrick is unable to conceal her indignation over the fact that the Nicaraguan Government turned to the International Court in The Hague with a request to bring a lawsuit in connection with the subversive activity conducted by the United States. The United States ambassador at the United Nations tries to interpret a lawful action of a sovereign country as a "cynical effort to influence world opinion". But is Mrs Kirkpatrick unaware what indignation in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress was caused by the mining of Nicaraguan ports? Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy described these actions as an outright violation of the principles of international law and said that these actions are a new indelible stigma of shame on the USA.

Awkward sallies by Mrs Kirkpatrick cannot whitewash the course of Washington at outright terrorism and gross violation of rights and freedom of peoples. As an influential member of the Reagan team, she herself is also responsible for this extremely reckless adventuristic policy which is doomed by history to fiasco.

NICARAGUA MINELAYING REBOUNDS ON ADMINISTRATION

PM141408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 8

[A. Kamorin "Notes Apropos": "Explosions at Sea and Storms in Washington"]

[Text] The naval mines laid by CIA specialists at the entrance to Nicaraguan ports have proved to be a double-edged weapon, provoking a real storm of indignation both throughout the world and in the United States itself.

The epicenter of this political typhoon is now on Capitol Hill. After the Senate -- despite the fact that the majority of its seats are occupied by Republicans -- adopted a resolution calling for an end to the use of federal funds to mine Nicaragua's ports, the main action shifted to the lower house of the U.S. Congress. Following legnthy and very stormy debates, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee approved a resolution condemning CIA involvement in minelaying and also the Reagan administration's refusal to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court at The Hague on this problem. Only one person voted against.

The debates in both chambers of Congress are a real indictment of the White House. Senator E. Kennedy said that the administration's actions against Nicaragua are a "direct violation of international law" and that "the United States is stained by a new irremovable blot of shame." M. Barnes, chairman of the House of Representatives Subcommittee for Western Hemisphere Affairs, stressed: "I am staggered at the complete disrespect which our President displays toward international law." And the speaker of the House of Representatives, T. O'Neill, described the CIA's mining of ports as the "worst possible manifestation of international terrorism" and added that "the United States has now effectively appeared to the whole planet as chief international criminal." Democratic Party presidential contender J. Jackson associated himself with this appraisal, which hits particularly hard at the positions of the Reagan administration, which has proclaimed the "fight against terrorism" to be one of its government's strategic aims.

In an attempt to transfer part of the responsibility for its piratical acts to Congress, the White House said that the relevant committees of the legislativ organ "received exhaustive and detailed information about all U.S. operations in Central America." These false assertions, which were a cover for the administration's violation of U.S. laws, were rejected by B. Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who declared that he knew nothing of the plans for mining ports.

However, the record for impudence and hypocrisy was perhaps set by Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam, who announced that the United States "has a right" to mine Nicaraguan ports, describing these operations as an "act of collective self-defense". It would be interesting to know what "collective" the administration is preparing to defend and from whom?

The "mine scandal" continues to grow. Even Reagan followers have supported the resolutions to put an end to the financing of CIA operations against Nicaragua. The administration is now starting to question whether Congress will approve the $21 million it has requested for this purpose and is rapidly trying to save if only the bill on extra military aid to the Salvadoran junta. Some Democrats in the House of Representatives are holding consultations on the question of appointing a special prosecutor to investigate the administration's actions.

It is not known how far the legislators will go in condemning the piracy sanctioned by the White House, but it is perfectly clear that the Reagan administration, in aiming to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, has "shot itself in the foot," as they say in America.

IZVESTIYA NOTES BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

PM120931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "Government Reorganization"]

[Text] Mexico City -- A cabinet reorganization has been announced in the Bolivian capital. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship Jose Ortiz Meriado and Minister of Planning and Coordination Roberto Jordan Pando have been removed from their posts.

The dismissal of these "independent" ministers was demanded by the Communist Party of Bolivia, which is part of the government, and also by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora's party -- the Leftist Revolutionary Movement -- which left the government more than a year ago and was recently invited to return to the government by President Siles Zuazo.

As a result of the reorganization the government will contain representatives of all three parties making up the Democratic and Popular Unity electoral bloc.

ALIYEV DELIVERS EDUCATION REFORM SPEECH 12 APR

PM131430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition pp 5, 6

[Report "On the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School System" delivered by Deputy G A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 12 April USSR Supreme Soviet session held in the Grand Kremlin Palace]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the new convocation is proceeding under the determining influence of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the decisions it made on key questions of the life of the party and state. At the center of attention of Soviet people and of the whole world public is the speech at the plenum by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It defined the tasks for improving the work of the supreme organ of Soviet power and of the whole system of soviets at the present stage; it gave a profound political assessment of the school reform and of ways for its implementation; and it set out the directions for the further activity of the CPSU. Communists and all working people in the country view the speech by Comrade Chernenko as a political document of exceptional significance, as a convincing confirmation of the party's constant concern for the well being and peaceful life of the people, for the prosperity of the socialist motherland. Soviet people ardently welcome the decision of the present session electing Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This most important act of state and the nationwide reaction to it is a clear expression of the unbounded trust of the people in their own Leninist party, the unity of their will and intellect. It is a recognition of the outstanding practical and personal qualities of Comrade Chernenko, his political wisdom and organizational talent, which are wholeheartedly devoted to the great cause of communist construction.

Allow me, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, to cordially congratulate you on your election to the post of head of the Soviet state, to wish you good health and great successes in your multifaceted activity for the good of the people, in the name of peace and social progress.

Comrades, the April plenum examined the results of the discussion of the draft general education and vocational school reform, and adopted the appropriate decision. Proceeding from the instructions of the 26th congress, and the June 1983 and February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the party has put forward a strategic program for improving public education and raising the young in conditions of advanced socialism. This program is defined by the basic intests of every Soviet person, of every Soviet family, by the current requirement of the country's socioeconomic and spiritual development. You may have full confidence that the implementation of the school reform -- the draft of which was finally worked out following and taking into account nationwide discussion, which is presented for your examination -- will actively facilitate the solution of our programmatic tasks of accelerating the historic movement of Soviet society along the path of communism.

I.

Comrades, the perfecting of advanced socialism, which now accounts for the main content of the work of the party and people, is embodied in profound changes of all sides of social reality. The creative activity of Soviet people, which is being guided by the party, predetermines cardinal moves in productive forces and corresponding changes in productive relations, and in the sociopolitical and spiritual-ideological areas of public life.

In turn, all this exerts an enormous influence on the work and life of the popular masses; it dictates new requirements for the general educational and vocational training of every worker, for his moral qualities and creative growth. In other words, comrades, the perfecting of advanced socialism is inseparably bound with the perfecting of the Soviet person, not only as the main productive force, but as an active citizen with a spiritually rich and morally noble personality. The efforts of the whole system of upbringing are today concentrated on this; this is the center of gravity of the work in forming the personality of the new, socialist type. This work starts, as is known, in childhood years, in the family, at school. That is why the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in studying the question of improving ideological activity, put forward the reform of the general educational and vocational school system as one of the prime tasks. Its basic aim is the fundamental improvement of the whole business of education and upbringing and to prepare the younger generation for life and work, to prepare them seriously, reliably and in such a way as would allow boys and girls -- as Comrade Chernenko said -- "to not only master the experience of older generations, but also to enrich it with their own achievements."

In defining the main directions of the reform, the CPSU was guided by the rich experience and achievements of Soviet national education. Our system of national or, more precisely, nationwide education has played an inestimable role in the swift upsurge to the heights of world culture and the rapid economic and social progress made by the first socialist state. It has helped working people attain the widest possible access to knowledge, to the most progressive achievements of the genius of mankind. This has opened up inexhaustible sources of talent among the people, who have brought fame to the Soviet motherland with their splendid achievements in science and technology, in literature and art. We have every right, comrades, to say that what socialism has done for the illumination and spiritual development of the masses and for the flowering of the gifts and creative energies of the laboring man has not and could not be done by any other social system.

Indeed, only half a century ago the slogans of the struggle against illiteracy and spiritual slavery were current among us, but now there is universal compulsory secondary education. Today more than 60 percent of all the country's working people already have higher or full secondary education! The worker with this level of training has become the chief figure in the national economy. This is not simply a new step in the development of Soviet society. It is an indicator of the qualitative growth of its intellectual and labor potential and an achievement of worldwide historic significance.

Today, the Soviet school is successfully carrying out its noble functions, although there are certain deficiencies in its work. However, our party has always been distinguished by its ability to plan for the future scientifically, to foresee the requirements of tomorrow and consciously prepare for it. We can see that the rapid passage of time, the growing demands of the public, and the high targets the country must reach put increasingly complicated tasks before national education. It is natural that the CPSU Central Committee, after analyzing the urgent problems in the sphere of national education, has worked out a new, wider, and more balanced approach to education and upbringing, which has been implemented in the draft reform.

It consistently develops the Leninist ideas of a single working and polytechnical school that, in conformity with present-day conditions, allows the unification of all of society's educative forces and enriches our system of spiritual illumination of the masses with its creative approach to the solution of urgent problems of the building of the school system.

Large-scale comprehensiveness, an orientation toward bringing schools closer to social reality -- all these features of the reform must, in the final analysis, be embodied in a sharp improvement in the quality of the lengthy and multifaceted work which results in the shaping of the social makeup of our young people. The point is, comrades, that the Soviet school system should be able to raise, teach, and educate the younger generation taking into account more precisely the conditions in which they will have to live and work in 15-20 years' time, and later, in the coming 21st century.

In this way, a major contribution will be made to realizing the CPSU's highest program -- the education of the harmoniously developed person. In this way, the confident development of the socialist fatherland and the fate of the great cause of communist creativity will be secured even more reliably. A paramount place in all this work should be accorded to the molding of boys and girls in the scientific Marxist-Leninist world view. The school system is designed to lay a firm foundation of communist conviction in its pupils, to educate them in a spirit of internationalism and fraternal friendship between peoples, and to raise them as patriots of our multinational fatherland, ever-ready to come to its defense.

The young people who have completed secondary education establishments should have a good understanding of the particularities of the present stage of social development, an awareness of their own class, and should be able to defend our ideals, giving a firm rebuff to any hostile ideology.

The reform creates the necessary prerequisites for raising all work on the communist upbringing of the younger generations to the level of those lofty demands that life puts before us and that train active and courageous people utterly devoted to the party and people.

The main provision of the reform could be expressed in Lenin's well-known words: "We would not believe in teaching, upbringing, and education," Vladimir Ilich said, "if it were confined to schools and divorced from the realities of life." The document under discussion today precisely gives specific form -- in conformity with the conditions of mature socialism and tasks for perfecting it -- to the Leninist principle of the Soviet school system: the unification of education and productive labor.

The implementation of measures outlined in this document will allow fuller combination of the work of education and upbringing in schools with real production and transform works in schools from something episodic into something systematic, from a secondary component of school life into one of its main ones. This, comrades, will be of exceptional importance for the whole process of establishing our young people in society. This instilling of a love of work is the instilling of the main quality of the human personality, the creation of that basis upon which both the life of society and the life of the separate individual is built.

No matter what talents today's pupil possesses and no mater what profession he aspires to -- be it shepherd or cosmonaut, builder or artist, steel worker or doctor -- he must lay the path to the chosen aim primarily by his own labor. Only by labor for the good of the people and for the good of the homeland is he confirmed as a citizen. Socialism is a society of working people and only work, be it physical or mental, determines the honor, merit, and position of people. This is our principle of social justice and it is unshakeable.

It is precisely toward the intensification of labor education that the contemporary Soviet school is being guided by the reform that is called upon to complement young people's universal secondary education with universal vocational education and to facilitate the change over to it.

The task is being proposed to ensure that all young people, including those who have completed secondary general education, and before the start of their working life, have mastered a definite vocation. This will be one of our major social achievements. It will not only allow an improvement in the preparation of cadres for the national economy, which is very necessary in itself, but will also facilitate the development in young people of a conscious need for work, will help them make a better choice of life prospects, and will lead to a noticeable enrichment of the social functions and role of the general educational schools.

But it goes without saying that in this respect we pay special attention to the system of vocational-technical education and place special hopes in it. The admission to vocational-technical colleges of school children who have undergone an incomplete course of secondary education will roughly double under the reform. The training of workers in new professions engendered by scientific and technical progress will expand substantially. A standard type of educational establishment -- "the secondary vocational-technical college" -- is being set up. It will ensure conditions for the provision of a full-value general secondary education and also for the development of diverse abilities in young people and the preparation of young people for active participation in production and socio-political and other spheres of activity. All this means that the reform is markedly raising the authority and significance of the system of vocational-technical education. And, of course, it raises the responsibility of all its staff for the training of worthy reinforcements for our glorious working class, who are capable of mastering modern production and making skillful and effective use of the latest equipment and technology.

A fundamental requirement of the reform is the need to organically combine vocational education in school with the further raising of the role of the general education given to pupils. We have an obligation to constantly recall what Lenin said about communism being inconceivable and impossible without possession of all the spiritual wealth mankind has created. Soviet schools have always sought to ensure the pupils' comprehensive spiritual development through the optimum correlation of subjects of the natural and humanitarian cycles. The reform deepens this line by moving in the direction of strengthening the world-outlook thrust in the teaching of all educational disciplines. One should also stress the significance of a correct amalgamation of vocational training with polytechnical education. In the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution this makes it possible to considerably increase the worker's ability to change jobs, to master related skills and sometimes completely new ones, and to continually improve himself.

The dialectics for the development of schools outlined by the party are expressed in the fact that all work training and vocational training of pupils must be based on a further substantial improvement in general education. The learning of a certain special subject is intended to expand the range of abilities in life for the schoolchild. At the same time the orientation toward an in-depth study of a particular subject presupposes a thorough familiarity with all disciplines. Only this interpretation of the reform and only this systematic approach to the implementation of the reform will enable schools to cope with their tasks and to be "an instrument in the harmonious development of human personality," as Lenin put it. These were the basic criteria that guided the party when it drew up its school reform. They are the criteria that will govern the implementation of the reform.

Comrades, the truly nationwide educational debate has gone on for 3 months. The draft reform was discussed at enterprises and institutions, in schools, vocational-technical colleges, at higher education establishments, at research institutes, in party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, in ministries and departments. Some 1.3 million meetings were held and were addressed by 7 million people. Soviet citizens sent a steady flow of letters to the commission of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and to party committees, to the soviets, the newspapers, journals, television and radio. All in all about 120 million people took part in the debate on the draft reform.

Comrade Deputies, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government permit me to express profound gratitude to all citizens and to all work collectives and organizations that took part in the discussion.

The principal political result of this discussion is the fact that Soviet people unanimously approved the objectives and fundamental provisions of the reform. The active participation of the broad masses in the work on the draft demonstrated with new force the inviolable unity of the party and the people. The discussion convincingly showed the topical nature of the conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the party's ability to promptly expose problems of social development and find their correct solutions.

The scope and the businesslike nature of the discussion and the profound and mature nature of the working people's suggestions, opinions, and assessments were a graphic expression of the socialist system's true democratism and attested to the Soviet people's high political culture and their real participation in the management of the state and society. The draft reform has been substantially enriched by collective wisdom. Under the chairmanship of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the commission of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo analyzed the proposals and observations made by the working people and incorporated about 100 supplementary points, clarifications and amendments to the final document. Many proposals have been heeded in the decisions on the implementation of the reform that have been prepared and have also been forwarded to ministries and departments for use in practical work and for further study. A considerable number of the proposals relating to teaching methods will be taken into account in the instructional documents of the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and in the activity of public education organs.

Permit me to dwell on some of the proposals that have been received. The structure of the general education school, in particular the increase in the length of study from 10 to 11 years and the transition to the education of children from the age of six, probably aroused the most active debate. An experiment carried out in many parts of the country and scientific data convince us of the expediency of this new provision. Over 1 million six-year old children are already attending school. But it goes without saying that this is not a simple matter, and the transition to the education of children from the age of six must be carried out gradually, after the most painstaking preparation without haste and administrative pressure. Where all the necessary conditions have been created for the lessons, rest, and games of 6-year old children, it is clearly possible to begin teaching them in school as early as 1986. But where these conditions do not yet exist it is necessary to work actively to create them and, for the time being, taking into account the wishes expressed during the discussion, to teach them in kindergartens, relying on the necessary assistance of school teachers.

Certain comrades voiced the idea of preserving the existing 10-year school system. This is understandable, for we are used to it, and it is always difficult to part with what you are used to. However, the point is that in this length of time it is no longer possible to ensure the standard of education and upbringing required today and, at the same time, to eliminate the considerable overloading of schoolchildren that exists. There was a very interested debate on the issues involved in the in-depth teaching, along with the native language, of the Russian language, which has been voluntarily accepted by the Soviet people as a medium of communication among different nationalities. The Russian language, the language of friendship and brotherhood, has become an organic part of the life of millions and millions of our fellow countrymen of all nationalities. It has acquainted them with the riches of world civilization and become a factor of exceptional socio-political and cultural significance. The document broadly reflects this historical reality. Backed by the unanimous support of the united family of Soviet peoples, it is intended to help ensure that all those who complete secondary school are fluent in Russian. This certainly does not encroach on the national languages. On the contrary it helps to enrich and further develop them. The reform takes most careful account of the specific requirements of every nation and ethnic group in our country in the sphere of education and culture.

In view of the numerous wishes expressed by the working people it has been deemed expedient to formulate an additional point in the future development and improvement of the work of evening and part-time classes, which continue to be an important part of the educational system. Proposals to strengthen the integrated approach to the education of pupils have been adopted. Teaching of aesthetic subjects by specialist teachers is being introduced from grade one onward. To this end the training of teachers in these subjects is being expanded at higher educational establishments. Measures aimed at increasing schoolchildren's responsibility for mastering knowledge form a weighty addition to the reforms. It is proposed, in particular, to give assessments for diligence in studies and labor. Study of the fundamentals of production and familiarization with trades are being introduced in senior classes.

During the discussion requests were made which the Politburo commission did not consider possible to adopt. These were, in particular, a proposal to introduce admission by competition to the tenth class at 11-year schools. It would seem that it would be correct here to proceed from the point that all those finishing the ninth class should have an equal opportunity to complete their secondary education.

Graduates can continue their studies in the 10th class or enter a vocational and technical college or a secondary specialized educational institution, but let them make their own choice, with regard both to their own proclivities and abilities and to the needs of society. Parents and teacher collectives must help them make the right choice. It was necessary to turn down a series of proposals for the introduction of new courses. Twenty-three subjects were named. But there are already 19 disciplines taught at general education schools. If the commission were to have agreed to these proposals the load on schoolchildren would have doubled at the very least. We were likewise unable to support proposals that vocational teaching should begin in the sixth or seventh class. To gear teaching too early to vocational needs would inevitably lead to a lowering of the standard of general and polytechnic training of pupils.

Naturally, it is impossible to deal here with all the proposals that have been made during the nationwide discussion. The chief thing, comrades, is not to ignore even one important idea on practical work to improve the schools. A caring attitude toward the opinions of the people, to the wisdom of the people, is a Leninist tradition of our party, and we follow that tradition unswervingly.

II.

Comrade Deputies: The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet essentially concludes the preparation and nationwide discussion of the concept of Soviet schools in conditions of advanced socialism. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government express the hope that the highest organ of Soviet power will approve the main directions of the reform and will give them the force of state legislation. With that there begins a fresh stage: the stage of implementing the reform. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have prepared documents directed toward the practical implementation of the reform. These deal with all the most important facets of the activities of general education and vocational schools -- the content of education and upbringing labor training and vocational guidance for schoolchildren; development of the vocational and technical training system; the work of pre-school institutions; and improvements to training and to working and living conditions for teaching cadres.

It is necessary to stress that the measures of an organizational-political nature are being supported by serious material provision. I will mention only a few figures. In the next 5-year plan period it is planned to construct new schools for 7 million pupils, that is, almost double that of the current 5-year plan period, as well as about 800 vocational-technical college complexes, and a considerable number of adult education institutions.

Approximately R11 billion is being allocated from the state budget for the implementation of the reform, of which R3.5 billion will be used for raising the wages of public education workers.

Finding such large funds in the present complicated situation is, let us be forthright, not an easy matter, but the Central Committee and the government have embarked on such a step and have done so without hesitation. We regard investment in education as the most valuable investment of funds, having in mind, of course, not only the subsequent economic return. Our main profit here is the increase in the culture and awareness of Soviet people, the development and future application of the talents of our young generation. Such an approach, which stems from the very essence of the socialist system, is dictated by the party's tireless concern for the rising generation.

One is fully justified, comrades, in believing that for the success of the reform we have everything: a scientifically based program, trained cadres and solid material bases. What is now required is positive work organization.

The decision of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech precisely determine the main guidelines for this work. One should start, obviously, by bringing to all links of the system of public education and to the consciousness of its workers the meaning and the content of the party and government documents on the reform, and to get every teacher, educator, and master craftsman employed in vocational-technical education to know quite definitely what they need to do, how and in what time. At the same time it is important also to recall Lenin's warning that "school reform is a difficult task." Schools should not be altered in haste, on impulse, without due circumspection.

Taking into account the scale and comprehensive nature of the reform, the CPSU Central Committee recommends a stage-by-stage approach to its realization. The most important, strategic tasks of school construction are designed for a relatively lengthy period, up to the year 1995. It is precisely by this time that the outlined plans for the development of the network and for the strengthening of the base of general education and vocational schools must be fulfilled.

However, questions of teaching methods such as the creation of a new standard curriculum of a school, of programs for work training and communist education, of a series of standardized documents and a number of other problems should be solved most expeditiously, that is, a very substantial part of the work needs to be carried out without delay.

At the party Central Committee plenum it was stated quite definitely that the reform of Soviet schools is the concern of the entire nation. The reform affects the interests of the whole of society and every citizen, the interests of the present and future generations, the further strengthening of our economic and defense might, and the development of the material and spiritual potential of our motherland. No one is entitled to stand to one side.

The key figure in the implementation of the reform is the teacher. The Soviet teacher has won the profound respect and gratitude of the people by unstinting service to the cause of mass education. The party and state have always highly appreciated the selfless work of teachers, and do so now. Approximately 250 teachers, masters of production instruction, and leaders of schools and vocational and technical colleges have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and more than 100,000 teachers are deputies of soviets at all levels. There are 30 public education workers among the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the present convocation.

The reform raises the authority of the teacher to a new height. The words of Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya are particularly relevant today. The teacher's profession is "one of the most responsible and rewarding: The role and significance of this profession will steadily increase."

At the same time the teacher's responsibility to society for the teaching and upbringing of rising generations is increasing immeasurably. Our teachers actively and persistently advocate the reform. Now that it is becoming a reality, we make the following appeal to the many millions of people employed in public education. The success of the reform, comrades, depends first and foremost on you, on your energy and persistence, on your inspired performance of duty. The quality of the process of teaching and upbringing cannot be raised without a corresponding improvement in the theoretical, professional and general cultural training of all teachers.

In this respect provision is being made for specific steps aimed at the continual, effective improvement of teachers' qualifications, at improving the work of teacher training colleges. However, it is not just -- and perhaps not so much -- a matter of better teacher training. Above all, the teacher must study himself. "The teacher lives while he studies; the teacher studies while he lives" -- this old saw has in no way lost its significance.

I will say more: The teacher is expected not simply to keep up with the times but to keep ahead of them, if you like. The teacher must be a passionate propagandist and profound expert on the science that is taught and must be thoroughly informed about the latest knowledge about it. He must have a correct understanding of the phenomena and processes of public life and take them into account in his work. He must constantly judge his teaching skills by the extent to which he is capable of resolving vocational problems and finding the best path to the child's heart and mind.

But it is not just knowledge that the educator gives his charges. He also influences them by his behavior, way of life and entire profile. His intellect and culture, fairness and humanity and spiritual qualities are perceived by schoolchildren as a kind of standard. That is why the teacher, no matter what subject he teaches, must be an inculcator of socialist morality for young people, a lofty example, and a model to be emulated.

The significance of the pedagogical collective in the formation of the teacher's personality is exceptionally great. The real teachers' collective is a community of people who are united by the sacred goal of sowing sensible, good and eternal ideas, as the poet put it, in young minds. In such a collective the atmosphere is always one of democracy and principle, comradeship, intolerance of all violations of professional ethics, creativity and a high degree of organization. If a healthy moral and psychological climate is created and maintained in the collective, the successes of the schoolchildren do not take long to show themselves. And it will undoubtedly be correct if precisely the state of teacher collectives is at the center of the attention of school and vocational and technical college party organizations and of each of the 800,000 Communists who work there.

While setting great tasks for teachers, the party and the state are at the same time taking steps to raise the public prestige of educational workers, to further improve the conditions of their work and spare time. We are guided by V.I. Lenin's behest concerning the need for persistent work on the spiritual development and comprehensive training of the teacher and on the enhancement of his material situation. As you know, comrade deputies, a stage-by-stage increase in the pay of workers in public education will commence on 1 September this year in accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. The average monthly pay of teachers, for example, will increase by almost 35 percent. The forms of moral incentive for teachers are also being improved. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet permit me to express confidence that the care shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet state will inspire teachers and mobilize still further their energies for the implementation of the important tasks set out by the reform.

The large-scale program for the perfection of the Soviet school system must be backed up by equally large-scale measures to improve the administration of the entire system of public education. In this respect special demands are made on the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and local bodies. It has to be said that serious and well-founded criticism was levelled at them during the debate on the draft. They frequently operate in an uncoordinated and inert manner and do not exercise self-criticism. They take little account of new ideas. Sometimes they avoid a serious analysis of the reasons for negative phenomena in the work of schools and vocational-technical colleges. They lack initiative and persistence.

The implementation of the reform raises the question of a substantial change in the style and methods of running schools. In order to improve the coordination of the efforts of different components of the system of education and upbringing it is deemed expedient to create interdepartmental commissions everywhere -- from the country's Council of Ministers to rayispolkoms. All levels of administration, and especially district and urban departments of people's education, must be reinforced by energetic and knowledgeable people. Other effective steps must also be taken to eliminate the existing shortcomings, to sort out the inspection and other forms of control over the work of pedagogical collectives, and to raise the standard of administrative work. But the chief thing is to prevent a situation in which there is a lot of talk of new tasks, while things go on in the old way. The approach by which the work of pedagogical collectives is judged, mainly by formal indices, was condemned practically unanimously. The USSR Ministry of Education must draw up without delay clear-cut criteria, comprehensible to all, that make possible an objective and comprehensive assessment of the work of schools and teachers and the results of their work and make it possible to get rid of the so-called percentage mania with all its negative consequences.

A good school textbook is an indispensable condition for improving the quality of the whole teaching process. It must be stable, while at the same time being constantly updated and improved in accordance with the achievements of science and the needs of life. A sizable proportion of the textbooks now in use meet these requirements. But there are also many that are overloaded with secondary material, written in heavy language, and so complicated that not even a professor is always capable of understanding them.

The change in the school structure is necessarily linked with the introduction of new teaching plans and programs. This in turn requires a substantial improvement in existing textbooks and the provision of new ones for all courses. This big and very complicated task is a foremost one for the Ministry of Education. Society's best minds must be assigned to it.

It is probably necessary to make more active use of the "social imperative" practice, to create several authorial collectives to prepare a particular textbook, to hold a real competition for manuscripts, and to think about additional measures to encourage authors. The reform presents the Academy of Pedagogical Science, the USSR Academy of Science and all of Soviet science with big tasks. There is a need for new and fundamental works on teaching and upbringing, for a profound analysis of the complex processes taking place in modern schools, for good, practical recommendations. Science must react actively and promptly to everything progressive, regularly generalize foremost experience, and struggle persistently for its introduction.

Dogmatism, reiteration of what has already long been known, as well as rigid formulas, and the imposition of tough schemata restricting teachers should be firmly eradicated. The responsibility of soviets of peoples' deputies is significantly increased in the implementation of a united state policy in the sphere of education. It is precisely upon them that concern for the improvement of education management, for the replenishment of educational establishments with cadres, for the work and living conditions of teachers, lies. Rural schools are in particular need of their daily attention.

The soviets should also reapply themselves to the creation of the necessary conditions for the labor education of schoolchildren. Here much will also be determined by the ability to use the enormous potentialities of plants and factories, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As is known, base enterprises are now attached to every school and interschool educational production combine. This gives a new character to the union of school and production. It is not only a matter of the school drawing closer to production, but also of our economic cadres turning toward the school.

Enterprises are no longer simply "good patrons" but, together with schools, active and responsible organizers of work on the labor and vocational development of young people.

Of course, schools cannot take a consumerist approach, as the saying goes, to the enterprises and labor collectives: What material and technical assistance will they receive from their patrons? The labor collective is, above all, a real university of life which exerts a quite unique sociopolitical and ideological educational influence on the rising generation. Here young people learn real collectivism, organization, discipline, and a conscious and conscientious attitude toward labor. Party and trade union organizations and economic leaders must profoundly understand this and strengthen cooperation between schools and production in every possible way.

When the party points out that the reform of Soviet schools is of an all-people, all-state nature, it means not simply the scale and significance of the work to be done; this thesis signifies that there is not one section in the structure of our state and society that can stand aside from reform or fence itself off by a departmental barrier. Giving aid to schools on a broad base should be considered by every, I stress, every ministry and department as an integral part of its daily activity, and they should clearly see their tasks in the implementation of reforms.

And this concerns those ministries reponsible for enterprise which produce furniture, equipment, and technical facilities, including computers, for educational institutions, those which provide labor and production practice for pupils, and those for which the instruction and education of the rising generation is their direct duty.

Construction workers have a great deal to do. The reform provides for the construction of new schools and colleges, preschool and adult education establishments, teacher training institutions, and housing for teachers. You realize how important it is to make thrifty use of the funds allocated for this. Unfortunately, in a number of republics and oblasts the capital investments envisaged for the construction of public education projects are not assimilated satisfactorily year after year. The quality of planning and construction work leaves something to be desired; architectural decisions are inexpressive. This state of affairs must be changed, and changed fundamentally.

Reform concerning key questions in the training and upbringing of the rising generation is naturally becoming a most important matter for the Leninist Komsomol. After all, in our country more than 70 percent of Komsomol members enter the ranks of the Komsomol while at school. Every fifth teacher is a Komsomol member. The Party entrusts the Komsomol to be a leader of the Pioneers. In other words, the Komsomol is a great force in our schools, but this force, for the present, does not always manifest itself to the extent that it can and should. In order to assist the implementation of reforms, it is necessary actively to improve the forms and methods of Komsomol work in school. And this dictates the need to increase the authority of Komsomol organizations, to develop pupil self-management. It is necessary that the center of Komsomol life should, above all, be in the classroom, the school, and the professional technical school.

The key to success in work with children lies in richness of content, vividness of form, romantic elation, and -- very importantly -- the ability to captivate: with ideas, action, and example.

Of course, the Komsomol's work in general educational and vocational schools cannot be confined just to activity among student youth. There are many other important questions. There is the training of senior Pioneer leaders, and assistance in organizing effective and permanent patronage ties between the Komsomol organizations of schools and VUZes and of labor and army collectives.

The reform opens up a broad field of activity for Soviet trade unions. Any question -- the social education of children or the work or conditions of teachers -- is of most direct relevance to them and we hope that the trade unions will provide positive help in resolving them.

The implementation of the multifaceted tasks of popular education largely depends on how closely the family and school cooperate. The present young generation is developing under the most favorable conditions of material and spiritual life in our entire history. These conditions will be even better in the future -- this is what the party is tirelessly struggling for and what it sees as the meaning of its activity.

Worthy of deep respect are those parents who correctly use the growing material and cultural opportunities of the family to form in their children broad spiritual needs, the work ethic, modesty and sensible requirements, and those parents who know how to combine parental love with parental firmness and responsibility.

But there exist families where the atmosphere is determined by consumerist psychology, where the children are protected from literally all cares, and all of their whims are hastily fulfilled. Unfortunately, schools do not always counteract such manifestations.

As a result, society can come up against and is coming up against a number of negative manifestations of an ideological and moral nature among young people. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum that "the belated adoption of civic attitudes, the political naivete and the mocking attitude of some young people, their unwillingness to work where society requires them today, are worrying. One cannot but be alarmed at the strivings by a section of young people to distinguish themselves not by knowledge and industriousness but by expensive goods bought with their parents' money." The roots of many of these phenomena lie in shortcomings in family upbringing and the lack of harmony of the efforts of the family and the schools.

With all due deference to family life, our society cannot be indifferent to some of the qualities that are being formed there. To increase parental responsibility for the upbringing of their children; to raise the pedagogical competence of fathers and mothers; and to promote the harmonious unity of family and social education -- these are a trinity of tasks.

Cultural institutions and creative unions have an important contribution to make in the reform of our people's education. We have fine experience of cooperation between artistic intelligentsia and schools. Literary and art figures have given and are giving inestimable assistance to public education both through direct participation in work with children and through their works. But today there are both new requirements in the development of such cooperation and new opportunities for this. The schools are awaiting meetings with writers, artists, composers, actors and film-makers. They are awaiting works of high ideological purity, which are artistically complete, which profoundly and authentically reflect the processes of school life and the noble mission of teachers, and which assist in the spiritual and civic formation of children and young people. This is the lofty duty of Soviet artists, their duty as parents to children, the duty of former pupils to their school and teachers.

As we see, comrades, great work faces all of us. This will be lengthy, purposeful and frequently tedious and routine work in which, as always, party committees and organizations have an indispensable organizational role to play. The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee made it incumbent upon them to constantly monitor and steer the entire process of updating the Soviet school system and to ensure that not a single iota is lost of the valuable things of which the Soviet people's education system is rightly proud. It is our party and civic duty, comrades, to do all within our power to ensure that the directives of the CPSU Central Committee on the improvement of education are implemented promptly and in their entirety.

Comrade Deputies. It is symbolic that the first session of the newly convened USSR Supreme Soviet is beginning its work with an examination of the prospects for the development of the Soviet school. "If Soviet society is to advance confidently to our great goals," as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "every new generation must rise to a new level of education and general culture, vocational qualifications and civic activity. That, one may say, is the law of social progress." The constant concern about this is a persuasive proof of Soviet society's orientation toward the future, of the party's unshakable devotion to Lenin's behests and the peaceful thrust of our policy.

Dear comrades, permit me to express firm confidence that the school reform, which has been drafted by the CPSU Central Committee and supported by all the people, will be successfully implemented. (prolonged applause)

SUPREME SOVIET ENDORSES, IMPLEMENTS REFORM

PM131516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

["USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] After hearing and discussing the report by Deputy G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Supreme Soviet notes that the "Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools" formulated by the CPSU Central Committee and submitted for the scrutiny of the present session are of very great significance for Soviet society's economic, sociopolitical and spiritual progress.

These guidelines develop Lenin's ideas on integrated, labor, and polytechnical schools and their role in molding the new man. They also contain a scientifically validated strategic program for further improving general secondary and vocational education and the raising of the young generation in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February (1984) Plenums, and are in full accord with the USSR Constitution's provisions on the right of USSR citizens to education. They outline a broad package of statewide measures designed to raise the work of Soviet schools to a new qualitative level and define their development prospects.

The basic guidelines for school reform have received the Soviet people's nationwide approval and support. This is a vivid new manifestation of the monolithic unity of the party and the people, the profound democracy of the Soviet social system, and the high consciousness and sociopolitical activeness of the working people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously supports the assessments and conclusions on questions of developing the people's education contained in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and considers that these should form the basis of the activity of all soviets, other state organs and public organizations, and labor collectives.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To approve the "Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools."

It is a paramount state task to steadily and consistently implement the measures envisaged by the reform with the aim of enhancing the quality of education and communist education, fundamentally improving the labor training and vocational guidance of students, and developing in young people high moral qualities, love of the motherland, and a readiness of defend it. these aims will best be served by improving all the forms and methods of the study process and the upbringing of children and adolescents within society and the family, by acquainting them with knowledge at an earlier age and instilling in them the skills for participation in socially useful labor, and also by improving the management of the people's education system and strengthening basic teaching materials of general educational and vocational schools.

2. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers are instructed to draw up proposals for making the necessary changes arising from the "Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools" according to the fundamentals of USSR and union republic legislation on the people's education and other USSR legislative acts. They are to recognize the expediency of conveying these proposals to the people's Education and Culture Commission and the Legislative Proposals Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities for preliminary examination and the preparation of conclusions on them.

3. Proceeding from the "Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools," and in light of the nationwide discussion, suggestions and comments voiced at the present session by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, the USSR Council of Ministers is to formulate and adopt resolutions on specific questions to ensure the gradual implementation of the school reform.

4. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium must:

Make amendments to the statute relating to the Order of Labor Glory by providing for the award of the order to teachers and other people's education workers for success in the training and education of children and adolescents; declare 1 September a national holiday -- Knowledge Day.

5. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, union republic and ASSR councils of ministers, local soviets and their ispolkoms are instructed to take measures to considerably improve the education and training process and further improve the ideological-political, moral, and labor education, training, and vocational guidance of young students in accordance with the rquirements of the reform and the tasks of the present stage of Soviet society's development.

They are instructed to increase the responsibility of people's education organs for the organization of training and education. they must improve the style and methods of educational institutions' leadership, preschool and extramural establishments and create favorable opportunities for the creative activity of teacher collectives. They must show tireless concern for teachers and for the improvement of their working, everyday living, and leisure conditions.

Soviets must formulate and approve at their sessions specific plans for implementing the school reform and make broader use of their coordinating and monitoring powers in organizing educational work with children and adolescents, particularly at their place of residence, and in pooling the efforts of parents, the family, schools, cultural institutions, creative unions, sports and other public organizations, labor collectives, and the mass media in this important matter.

6. Local soviets and their ispolkoms, ministries and departments, and the leaders of enterprises, organizations, institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, must implement specific measures to organize labor instruction and education, socially useful, productive labor, and vocational guidance for schoolchildren. They must provide safe working conditions for students at every workplace.

7. Soviets and their executive and administrative organs, ministries and departments, and the leaders of other state and public organs must examine proposals and observations from citizens on questions of the work of schools and people's education organs in light of the nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Guidelines for the Reform of National Educational and Vocational Schools" and adopt the requisite measures to implement them.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

12 April 1984, the Kremlin, Moscow

KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN COMMENTS ON SCHOOL REFORM

PM131520 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition pp 6, 7

[Report on speech by Deputy V.M. Mishin, Nefteyuganskiy Electoral Okrug, Tyumen Oblast, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at the 12 April session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, under the general heading "Debate on the Report on the Basic Guidelines for Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The work of the USSR Supreme Soviet's first session is taking place under the strong influence of the party Central Committee plenum which has already transpired, and the plenum speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which contains fundamentally important stipulations and conclusions on the questions of further improving the activity of soviets, enhancing their role in the implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy, working with cadres, and developing public education.

Expressing the collective will of the Soviet people, the deputies have unanimously and with great enthusiasm elected the Leninist party's leader Comrade K.U. Chernenko chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Sincerely and cordially congratulating Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on his election as head of our state, Komsomol members, Soviet young people, and people from the older generations see this as yet more convincing proof of the CPSU's high prestige, and recognition of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's most outstanding personal services to the party and the people.

Komsomol members and young men and women perceive school reform as another manifestation of the party's and state's paternal concern for educating the growing generations. The discussion of the draft reform evolved into a truly nationwide pedagogical council.

The party requires a fundamental improvement in the activity of Komsomol organizations in general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, and technical colleges, so that the center of gravity of organizational and educational work is shifted directly to the school, the classroom, or the vocational and technical school. Our attention was also drawn to this by Comrade G.A. Aliyev's report to the present session. Today the Komsomol, self-critically assessing its work, has all the potential for the unconditional implementation of these requirements.

The scientific party approach to the questions of upbringing and education in today's conditions dictates the necessity to nurture in young people their own social and political experience. This requires a more active development of the initiative and autonomous work of Komsomol and young pioneer organizations. In our view, there is an urgent need to improve the Statute of the Secondary General Educational School and the rules for School Pupils which are currently in force. These documents must reflect more fully and clearly the role and position of Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations and of students' self-administration in the life of students' collectives.

Loyal to Lenin's behests, the Komsomol is striving "... to ensure that all work on the upbringing, education, and training of modern young people focuses on nurturing communist morals among them."

No school curriculum contains lessons in practical morality, but school life as a whole must be subordinated to them. Today it is important for children and adolescents not simply to know what is good and what is bad, but also to act strictly in accordance with the norms of our morals in their daily life. Respect for their elders, for women, and for mothers, responsiveness to other people's joys and sorrows, active rejection of petty bourgeois norms, parasitism, vulgarity, cynicism, and all the other antisocial phenomena -- all these must become lasting habits and provide the moral yardstick for the growing individual. We perceive the nurturing of these qualities as one of the most important tasks of all our work on improving the Komsomol's activity in schools.

There are not, nor can there be any changes in the nurturing of practical morality. Our society has a great teacher for this. Its name is labor. Labor strengthens the adolescent citizen and elevates him.

Each year some 10 million pupils take part in the work of labor associations during summer vacation. The movement of students' production teams, whose 30th anniversary is this year, is developing successfully.

The feeling of responsibility is just one main and fundamental quality among the many spiritual qualities which we nurture among adolescents. Responsibility for one's motherland and readiness to defend it -- this is another sentiment that must be nurtured from an early age.

The Komsomol, DOSAAF, and our public have accumulated considerable experience in military-patriotic education. Veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the armed forces are broadly involved in this. The [illegible] of children's voluntary detachments helping the families of frontline soldiers, old people, and invalids] is gaining momentum and work with young people of predraft and draft age is improving.

The basic guidelines for school reform attach great significance to the problem of young teachers. The Komsomol will participate even more actively in the training of young pedagogical cadres and will [illegible] the Komsomol's recommendation, the [illegible] nurturing among them [illegible] young teacher's labor [illegible]

Comrades! Allow me to [illegible] Presidium, and [illegible] Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme [illegible] Komsomol will [illegible] training for life and labor [illegible]

REAGAN CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

PM141634 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko". This TASS report includes 17 congratulations messages, of which President Reagan's comes 15th]

[Excerpt] "Esteemed Mr Chairman," U.S. President R. Reagan writes, "I ask you to accept my congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium.

"Our two countries bear a special responsibility to people of both present and future generations. We must do everything necessary to ensure that our differences, no matter how great, are resolved without the use of force, and we must strive to build a better structure of mutual relations based on values common to the whole of mankind. As you embark on your new duties I can assure you that the United States remains ready to conduct a constructive dialogue aimed at reducing the risk of war and levels of armaments, peacefully settling regional conflicts, and building confidence, which will enable the people of our two countries and the world to live more freely and in conditions of greater prosperity."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11 APR PROCEEDINGS

Menteshashvili: Decrees Listed

PM131323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Report "On the Ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees" delivered by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 11 April joint evening session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

Today has been a remarkable day for our country. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, has been formed. The deputies of the country's supreme organ of state power, expressing the will of the Soviet people, elected with enormous enthusiasm Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Allow me to take advantage of the first speaker's privilege and, on your behalf and on behalf of all deputies and comrades present, to ardently and cordially congratulate highly esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on his election to the supreme state post. We wish you, Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, good health and great successes in your multifaceted party and state work for the sake of our great motherland's prosperity, for the sake of peace and the triumph of the ideas of communism.

The Supreme Soviet deputies and Presidium members also congratulate Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov on his reappointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

We understand well the exceptional significance of the fact that the Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the Presidium it has elected are proceeding to exercise their constitutional powers under the favorable influence of the decisions made at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum.

Esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich, in your speech at the Central Committee Plenum and in your statement at today's session you defined the responsible tasks of the soviets. We perceive these tasks as most important party orders and are fully resolved to devote all our activity to their successful implementation, to work even better, more energetically, and with better results.

Comrade Deputies!

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a number of important decrees in the period since the session held in December of last year. These decrees affect various aspects of state and public life and are aimed at the further improvement of Soviet legislation. In accordance with the USSR Constitution, these decrees are being submitted for your examination. Allow me, therefore, to report on them briefly.

A Presidium decree dated 3 April approved the USSR National Anthem statute. Taking current practice into account, it lays down the occasions and procedure for playing the anthem.

The statute will play an important role in the patriotic and internationalist education of Soviet people and will help to further consolidate the feeling of profound respect for the Soviet Union Anthem, symbol of our socialist multinational state.

By a decree dated 13 March 1984 the Supreme Soviet Presidium approved the statute on library work in the USSR. The adoption of this statute was based on the magnitude of the library network's expansion and the libraries' growing role in the communist education of Soviet people. Our country today has 330,000 libraries in operation. They are doing extensive work, helping the working people to master their most sacred resource -- their spiritual assets -- and imparting to them knowledge from various spheres of human activity. Suffice it to say that hundreds of millions of library books are available daily for readers' free use.

Until now library work has been governed by the 1934 USSR Central Executive Committee resolution. The new statute reflects more fully the Leninist principles of library work and are a further development of the Constitution's norms regarding the citizens' rights to enjoy the achievements of culture.

With a view to the further improvement of legislation, the Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted 11 and 19 January and 26 and 30 March 1984 introduced some amendments and additions to USSR legislative acts in matrimonial and family law, housing law, criminal law, and administrative law.

The 28 February 1984 Supreme Soviet Decree on the USSR Economic Zone is highly significant. Its basic purpose is to preserve and make rational use of living and other resources of the sea and also to protect the Soviet Union's other interests in sea regions adjacent to the USSR coastline.

The decree takes into account the relevant provisions of the UN convention on the Law of the Sea and other norms of international law.

All the above-mentioned decrees have been published according to established procedure. The text of the decrees and the draft laws on their approval have been distributed among you, comrade deputies.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium asks that they be examined and adopted. (applause)

Paton Opens Soviet of Union

PM130830 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

["Speech by elder Deputy B.Ye. Paton at the opening of the session of the Soviet of the Union"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! It is with great emotion that I fulfill the honorable task of opening the first session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. I express sincere and wholehearted thanks for the high honor and trust shown me.

The 5-year term of activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, has ended. These have been years of the Soviet people's persistent struggle for the socialist motherland's further flowering. The political course elaborated by the party has been steadily implemented. The Leninist foreign policy, a policy of peace and the peoples' security, has been implemented consistently. New heights have been scaled in economic and sociocultural construction.

Our motherland has become stronger and richer. The country's national income has increased more than 18 percent, and real per capita income -- 13 percent. Almost 50 million people have improved their housing conditions. The Soviet state of the whole people has risen to a new level in its development, and socialist democracy is being consistently improved. The role of the soviets in resolving economic and sociopolitical tasks has been enhanced. Their ties with the population have been strengthened. Through the soviets, millions of Soviet citizens are becoming directly involved in the management of the affairs of the state and society.

All our successes and achievements are connected with the wise leadership of the Communist Party, which is confidently directing the country along the Leninist path. The party has no interests higher than those of the working people. Concern for the people's good and for satisfying their material and cultural requirements is the law of all its activity. The CPSU does everything to make the Soviet people's life better and more beautiful every year.

Comrade Deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, is beginning its activity in a businesslike, creative atmosphere. Competition is being developed widely in the country to fulfill the plans and pledges for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, to improve work efficiency, and to strengthen discipline in every sector. The results of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee received nationwide support.

Communists and all the country's working people have greeted with approval Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's brilliant speech at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. It examines in depth major questions of communist construction. That speech is particularly important for us as deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The tasks facing the deputies are great and crucial. The deputy's mandate obliges us to devote all our energy and knowledge to the cause of building communism, to promote in every possible way the strengthening of the alliance of workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia and the friendship of all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, and to strengthen the socialist motherland's economic and defense might. I think I will be expressing the deputies' common opinion if I give an assurance from this high rostrum that every one of us will spare no effort to justify the high trust placed in us. In all our activity we will consistently and unswervingly implement the dear Communist Party's policy and faithfully and conscientiously serve the Soviet people. (applause)

Credentials Commissions Meet

PM131029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Credentials Commissions"]

[Text] Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Credentials Commissions were held in the Kremlin on 11 April. The commissions sessions were conducted by their respective chairmen K.S. Demirchyan and O.S. Miroshkhin. The Credentials Commissions examined the question of qualifications verification of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies elected on 4 March 1984.

The Soviet of the Union Credentials Commission elected Deputy V.S. Murakhovskiy as deputy chairman and Deputy A.I. Dubko as secretary of this commission. The Soviet of Nationalities Credentials Commission elected V.G. Boyko as the commission's deputy chairman and G.M. Grineva as secretary.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS 12 APR JOINT PROCEEDINGS

PM131356 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1, 4

[TASS report: "First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation"]

[Text] The source of Soviet society's strength and might lies in the unity of the party and the people. This was convincingly confirmed by the work of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. It reflected the spirit of creative questing and high exactingness which is characteristic of all spheres of our society's life, the masses' enhanced labor and social activeness, and their readiness to scale new heights in communist construction.

Soviet people have greeted the election of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with unanimous approval. They have interpreted the propositions and conclusions contained in his speeches at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session as instructions from the party.

The deputies discussed the important tasks of improving developed socialism arising from the guidelines laid down by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums from the standpoint of true masters of their country expressing the interests and collective experience of the people.

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, continued its work 12 April.

The second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities opened in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000.

Comrades K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.T. Yazov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov were greeted by deputies and guests with tumultuous and prolonged applause.

A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, was in the chair.

N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke on the question of the formation of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet's instruction, N.A. Tikhonov presented for the session's approval the composition of the USSR Council of Ministers approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet party group, comprising candidates for the posts of first deputy and deputy chairmen of USSR Council of Ministers, ministers, chairmen of state committees, and leaders of other USSR central departments, as well as chairmen of union republic councils of ministers who, under Article 129 of the USSR Constitution, are ex officio members of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the composition of the USSR Council of Ministers -- the USSR Government.

N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke on the USSR Council of Ministers' statement on its forthcoming activity. The Soviet Government's statement was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution approving the main avenues of the USSR Council of Ministers' forthcoming activity in the domestic and foreign policy fields.

The Supreme Soviet then moved to examination of the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools.

Deputy G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report.

The debates then began.

Speakers expressed enthusiastic approval of the session's decision to elect K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They emphasized that this expressed the people's boundless trust in the party and recognized the outstanding professional and personal qualities of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, whose activity has been directed toward the consistent pursuit of a policy of peace and social progress in the interests of the Soviet people and all mankind.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the resolution "On the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools."

The session examined the question of the formation of the USSR People's Control Committee.

Deputy Ye. K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the floor. He introduced a proposal supported by the party group and the Councils of Elders of the chambers to form a USSR People's Control Committee comprised of 19 people. Comrade A.M. Shkolnikov was nominated as chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the composition of the USSR People's Control Committee under A.M. Shkolnikov's chairmanship.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke on the question of the election of the USSR Supreme Court. He reported that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium had submitted a proposal approved by the Supreme Soviet party group and the chambers' Councils of Elders to elect a USSR Supreme Court comprising a chairman, 2 deputy chairman, 17 members, and 45 people's assessors. In accordance with Article 153 of the USSR Constitution, the chairmen of union republic supreme courts shall be ex officio members of the USSR Supreme Court. Comrade V.I. Terebilov was nominated as chairman of the USSR Supreme Court.

The USSR Supreme Court unanimously elected a USSR Supreme Court under V.I. Terebilov's chairmanship.

Deputy B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on the next agenda item -- the appointment of the USSR prosecutor general. It is proposed, he said, that Comrade A.M. Rekunkov be appointed USSR prosecutor general. The proposal was approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet party group and the chambers' Councils of Elders.

A resolution to appoint A.M. Rekunkov as USSR prosecutor general was adopted unanimously.

The items on the session's agenda having been examined, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, was declared closed.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO 13 APR PRESIDIUM SPEECH

Moscow Television Service on 13 April at 1430 GMT carries on its Vremya newscast a report on Chernenko's speech to the Supreme Soviet Presidium. This report has been compared to reportage on the speech carried by Moscow Domestic Service on 13 April at 1000 GMT, published in the 13 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pp P 14-18. The Vremya reportage, a recorded account of Chernenko's speech, is in the first person. Disregarding several minor stylistic and grammatical differences, the two reports have been found to be identical, with the following passages added to the Vremya piece.

On P 17, after paragraph 3, Vremya adds the following passage:

I have been talking with obkom secretaries -- participants in the plenum -- who came to see us. In certain oblasts, for instance, deputies' days are held. On these days, everyone, [word indistinct] beginning from the obkom first secretary, everyone goes out to see his voters. And this happens not just once a year, and it is not just to make a formal speech, but they just go to meet their voters.

[Question from unidentified speaker] How often does this happen?

[Chernenko continues] Twice a month. The voters know about it in advance. Experience, good experience, has now been gathered in this work. This satisfies the inquiries of voters, and at the same time tackles the practical tasks which face party organizations and the soviet.

On P 18, after the last paragraph, Vremya adds the following passage:

I believe that the draft decision of the Presidium and the work plan, which have been submitted for our consideration, are acceptable and that, overall, they merit our support, although life will, of course, obviously introduce amendments to our plans, there will be additions and changes of some kind, but this will be done in the interests of the matter in hand [eto v interesakh dela budet delatsya].

Are there any other thoughts on this matter? [murmurs of "No!"] No. Should we adopt them? [murmurs of "Let us adopt them!"] Let us adopt them and act on them. So let us take these documents as adopted. And so the agenda of our first session of the newly-elected USSR Supreme Soviet [as received] has been completed. Do any comrades have any comments or proposals, or perhaps some questions have arisen? [murmur of "No!"] No. Then let me wish you well, success in your work and happiness in life. Good-bye to you.

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON PRESIDIUM SESSION RESULTS

PM160913 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 14 April Second Edition on its frontpage carries 1,400-word editorial entitled "Toward New Achievements" on the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the subsequent USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session. After an introductory paragraph outlining the topics discussed at both meetings, the article notes: "The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This decision has been received by Soviet people with profound satisfaction. Communists and all working people know K.U. Chernenko as a staunch fighter for communism and peace and an experienced Leninist leader possessing outstanding political and organizational abilities and vast life experience.

The editorial terms the materials and decisions of the plenum and Supreme Soviet session an "expression of the Soviet people's will" and notes the CPSU's concern to "improve the activity of the soviets" in various spheres before saying:

"In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko also spoke about the soviets' activity in further strengthening our motherland's defense capability. 'The present-day situation,' he said, 'demands constant and all-around efforts from us to safeguard the country's security and ensure the reliable defense of Soviet people's peaceful labor. Soviets must also make their contribution to resolving this task.'"

The editorial views the discussion of the educational reform by the party plenum and Supreme Soviet session before moving on to the "international situation" which was discussed in the following terms: "The CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session noted the complexity and tenseness of the present-day international situation. The source of this tension lies in the adventurist actions of the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. 'Taking the international situation into account,' the USSR Council of Ministers statement on its forthcoming activity says, 'the Soviet Government will be tirelessly concerned with strengthening the country's defense might and our valiant Armed Forces and with doing everything necessary to ensure that the armaments and technical equipment of the Soviet Army and Navy and their combat might are up to the most modern standards.'

"Army and Navy servicemen, who warmly approve and unanimously support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet's first session, are devoting their knowledge, strength, and energy to further increasing their vigilance and combat readiness and strengthening military discipline and are honorably and conscientiously fulfilling their constitutional duty toward motherland."

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES STANDING COMMISSIONS

PM161054 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions"]

[Text] The first session of the Plan and Budget Commissions and commissions on other questions of state, economic, and sociocultural construction of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, were held 13 April.

The commissions discussed the tasks facing them in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and relating to questions of further improving the activity of soviets of people's deputies.

The previous day, questions relating to the coordination of the commissions' activity and the main directions of their work were discussed at a conference of chairmen of the chambers' commissions which was addressed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Poliburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Standing Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities were elected.

The commissions approved their working plans and also discussed certain other questions.

SUPREME COURT COMPOSITION, PEOPLE'S ASSESSORS

PM131112 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 12 Apr -- USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the election of the USSR Supreme Court.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To elect the USSR Supreme Court comprising the following:

Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court: Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov;

Deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Court: Sergey Ivanovich Gusev and Yevgeniy Alekseyevich Smolentsev;

Members of the USSR Supreme Court Ismail Mamed ogly Alkhazov, Nikolay Petrovich Arestovich, Raymond Kazimirovich Brize, Georgiy Ivanovich Bushuyev, Vladimir Sergeyevich Vodovozov, Aleksandra Filippovna Demyanenko, Vasiliy Ivanovich Zamyatin, Mikhail Alekseyevich Marov, Kydyrgeldy Meyramov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Petukhov, Sergey Borisovich Romazin, Igor Gavrilovich Surkov, Pavel Matveyevich Talanov, Aleksandr Demyanovich Tarasov, Robert Germanovich Tikhomirov, Petr Yakovlevich Trubnikov, and Aleksandr Mikhailovich Filatov;

People's assessors of the USSR Supreme Court: Omar Agadzhangir ogly Agayev, Konstantin Alekseyevich Amosov, Abdudzhamil Abdukadyrovich Babadzhanov, Alfred Krishevich Berzinsh, Nikolay Semenovich Bordeanu, Antonina Nikolayevna Vasina, Anatoliy Ivanovich Vinogradov, Tatyana Nikolayevna Galka, Manana Akakiyevna Gochaleyshvili, Dzhmisher Vasilyevich Gugava, Yanina-Ona Vatslovonva Gyachene, Sanzharbek Bakirovich Daniyarov, Roza Khasanovna Dzhiyenbayeva, Nina Demidovna Zhdanets, Vladimir Zakharovich Zhevagin, Antanas Antanovich Zhmuydzinavichyus, Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zaslavskiy, Yuta Rudolfovna Klettenberg, Yevgeniy Mikhailovich Komarov, Yevgeniy Yepifanovich Kondakov, Viktor Aleksandrovich Korzhenevskiy, Eleonora Grantovna Kocharyan, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov, Bargana Syrgabayevna Kyshtobayeva, Vladimir Nikolayevich Loktev, Vadim Dmitriyevich Lukinykh, Nikolay Anreyevich Nalyugin, Ilme Vidrikovna Nagel, Begi Orazov, Niklay Griyoryevich Orlov, Boris Fedorovich Panteleyev, Ivan Stephanovich Popesk, Lediy Andreyevich Savelyev, Viktor Stepanovich Sizov, Valentin Sergeyevich Smirnov, Zigrida Yanovna Strika, Kamar Khanu Mirza Aga Kyzy Suleymanova, Orazgul Atayevna Tekemuradova, Abduraim Tursunovich Tukhtasinov, Rano Akhatovna Ubaydullayeva, Viktor Varfolomeyevich Fanardzhyan, Mukadam Khaydarovna Khusainova, Viktor Georgiyevich Chvyrev, Taras Ivanovich Shevchenko, and Abdibek Shukirbekov.

Under Article 153 of the USSR Constitution the chairman of the union republic supreme courts are automatically part of the composition of the USSR Supreme Court.

[Signed] K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

REKUNKOV REAPPOINTED PROCURATOR GENERAL

PM131115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 12 Apr -- USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the appointment of the USSR procurator general.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To appoint Comrade Aleksandr Mikhailovich Rekunkov as USSR procurator general.

[Signed] K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

COMPOSITION OF PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE

PM131044 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 12 Apr -- USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on forming the USSR People's Control Committee.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To form the USSR People's Control Committee comprising the following:

Chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee: Aleksey Mikhailovich Shkolnikov;

First deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee: Aleksandr Ivanovich Shitov;

Deputy chairmen of the USSR People's Control Committee:

Nikolay Vasilyevich Danilenko, Ivan Dmitriyevich Konakh, Viktor Ivanovich Manayev, Nikolay Nikolayevich Ponamarev, and Vasiliy Georgiyevich Khorkov;

Members of the USSR People's Control Committee:

Dmitriy Vasiliyevich Valovoy, deputy editor in chief of PRAVDA; Aleksey Vasilyevich Viktorov, secretary of the AUCCTU: Nikolay Kuzmich Dolgushkin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Nikolay Antonovich Zhuravlev, chief of the USSR People's Control Committee Organizational Department; Boris Ivanovich Kleshin, deputy chief editor of IZVESTIYA; Boris Vasilyevich Isayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee; Veniamin Fedorovich Konnov, chairman of the RSFSR People's Control Committee; Vasiliy Stepanovich Kutsevol, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee; Mikhail Ivanovich Lagir, chairman of the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee;

Mikhail Vasilyevich Polyakov, chairman of the Ilich Kolkhoz, Lukhovitskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast;

Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Smirnov, foreman and mentor at the No 14 Technical College of the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Baltic plant, Leningrad City;

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shiryayev, chairman of the Moscow City People's Control Committee.

[Signed] K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV 12 APR PRESIDIUM SPEECH

Moscow IZVESTIYA on 13 April in its Morning Edition carries on pp 1, 4 an article under the heading "Statement by the USSR Council of Ministers on its Future Activity," which reports the speech given by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov at the 12 April Supreme Soviet joint session. The IZVESTIYA article has been compared to the version of the speech carried by Moscow Domestic Service on 12 April at 0800 GMT, published on pages p 12-20 of the 12 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. The two accounts reveal the following variations:

Page P 14, paragraph six, line five: ... Leninist friendship of the people -- the great gain of ...

Page P 15, paragraph, six line five: ...on the basis of renovating the country's production funds .. (substituting "renovating" for "providing")

Page P 18, paragraph five, line one: IZVESTIYA begins this paragraph with the clause: Showing due concern for the strengthening of defense, at the same time ....

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON PRESIDIUM PROCEEDINGS

LD131329 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today was devoted to the results of the first session of the eleventh USSR Supreme Soviet, which ended in the Kremlin yesterday. Journalists were addressed by deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, which ended in the Kremlin yesterday. Journalists were addressed by deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Boris Stukalin, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Boris Stukalin told journalists that the first session of the newly elected Supreme Soviet of the USSR had become an event of great political importance. Questions of major state significance were resolved at the session.

Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and this fact is symptomatic in many respects.

From the political point of view this is an illustration of the immense prestige of our party and of the deep trust which the masses of people have in it. From the juridical, legal point of view this is the reflection of the Communist Party's leading and guiding role in Soviet society, the role which is sealed in the fundamental law of our state. It must be recalled that according to the Constitution of the USSR the party is the nucleus of our political system, and of state and public organizations.

Experience has shown that the concurrent exercise by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the functions of the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet is an important condition for the successful solution of the tasks of both domestic and foreign policy of our state.

We Soviet Communists, Boris Stukalin emphasized, are proud of the fact that Konstantin Chernenko has been elected to the highest state post. Soviet people know him well as a staunch fighter for communism and peace, as a tested Leninist leader and as a man of outstanding political qualities.

The speaker recalled that on the eve of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the CPSU Central Committee held a plenary meeting to discuss issues connected with the holding of the session. Konstantin Chernenko's speech at the plenary meeting is an exceptionally important political document.

Both his speeches and the statement by the Council of Ministers of the USSR at the session of the Supreme Soviet, Boris Stukalin went on to say, reaffirm once again the unswerving Leninist foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The main objectives of this policy -- the prevention of nuclear war, the preservation and consolidation of peace on earth -- come in line with the interests of all peaceful forces of this planet.

At the same time it was once again stated firmly and unequivocally that the aggressive circles of the U.S.A. and other NATO countries will not be allowed to upset the military strategic blance. Security -- our own and that of our friends and allies -- will be firmly guaranteed.

It was stressed in the statement of the government that thorough and unflagging attention will continue to be attached to the further extension of comprehensive relations of friendship with all socialist countries and to strengthening relations of fraternal cooperation with the states of the socialist community.

In conclusion Boris Stukalin stressed that both the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the Supreme Soviet demonstrated anew the continuity and planned and consistent character of the activity of the party Central Committee and the Soviet state. The cohesion of the people around the CPSU and the unbreakable unity of Soviet society made themselves graphically manifest.

Boris Stukalin and Georgiy Korniyenko replied to questions from journalists.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES MAY DAY SLOGANS

LD142028 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] In accordance with tradition the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has issued its slogans for May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people. The slogans formulate the basic principles of the foreign and domestic policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

They appeal to people all over the globe to launch a still broader struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism, to banish the menace of nuclear war, curb the arms race and uphold international relaxation and peace.

The slogans emphasize the importance of the cooperation and solidarity of the countries of the socialist community and their determination to fortify and defend the achievements of socialism and peace. The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party calls on the people of the world to oppose imperialist aggression and violence and work for the abolition of the seats of tension and crises situations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It calls for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories, for an end to imperialist interference in the affairs of Lebanon and other Arab countries and for the establishment of a stable and just peace in the Middle East.

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party calls on the people of the Asian countries to fight against imperialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism, for peace and security. People all over the world are urged to insist that the United States stop its aggressive actions against Nicaragua and that American forces be withdrawn from Grenada.

May Day Slogans

PM161030 PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1984"]

[Text] 1. Long live May Day, the day of international solidarity of working people in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy, and socialism!

2. Proletarians of all countries unite! Long live proletarian, socialist internationalism!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism, the eternally living revolutionary international teaching!

4. Fraternal greetings to communist and workers' parties! May the unity and cohesion of communists of the whole world grow stronger!

5. May the alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement grow stronger!

6. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their unshakable resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and peace on earth!

7. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and who chosen the path of socialist development!

8. Fraternal greetings to the peoples waging a courageous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress!

9. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries!

10. Fraternal greetings to fighters for freedom, democracy, and socialism who are languishing in fascist prisons! Freedom to the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

11. Peoples of the world! Struggle resolutely against imperialist aggression and violence, and for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America!

12. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of Africa who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the strengthening of political and economic independence! Freedom to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia!

13. Fervent greetings to the people of Latin America who are struggling against imperialism and reaction and for peace and the democratic development of their countries! Peoples of the world! Demand an end to the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua and the withdrawal of American troops from Grenada!

14. Peoples of the Arab countries! Close your ranks in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the dictate of imperialism! May Soviet-Arab friendship become stronger!

15. Peoples of the world! Strive for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the seized Arab lands and for an end to the imperialist interference in the affairs of Lebanon and other Arab countries! Strengthen solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine! A lasting and just peace for the Middle East!

16. Peoples of the European countries! Intensify the struggle for the withdrawal from Western Europe of the new American nuclear missiles! Peace, security, and cooperation for Europe!

17. Peoples of the Asian countries! Struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and hegemonism, and for peace, and security! May Asia become a continent of peace, trust, and cooperation!

18. People of the whole planet! Develop more widely the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and for the removal of the threat of nuclear war! Demand the banning of nuclear, chemical, and other types of weapons of mass destruction! Let us curb the arms race and defend detente and peace!

19. Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union! Let us implement the Soviet Peace Program!

20. Glory to the great Soviet people, the builders of communism and staunch and consistent fighters for peace!

21. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee! The all-around further improvement of the society of developed socialism is the strategic task of the party and people!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop more widely socialist competition for raising production efficiency and output quality! Let us fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan and the targets of the 5-year plan as a whole!

23. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle persistently to overfulfill the plan for the growth of labor productivity and the lowering of prime costs of output!

24. Working people of the Soviet Union! Speed up scientific and technological progress! Persistently introduce into production the achievements of science, technology, and front-ranking experience! Let there be intensive development for the national economy!

25. Working people of the Soviet Union! Strive for an improvement in the use of machinery and equipment! Struggle to assimilate new capacities in the quickest way!

26. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Participate actively in the nationwide movement for economics and thrift! Make more efficient use of material, energy, labor, and financial resources!

27. Working people of the Soviet Union! Make fuller use of the rights of labor collectives for solving economic, social and educational tasks and for the further development of socialist democracy!

28. Working people of the Soviet Union! Actively participate in the further improvement of the organization of production! Strive for the absolute fulfillment of obligations under contract!

29. Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise labor organization and discipline in every possible way! By shock, patriotic labor we will strengthen the economic and defense might of our motherland!

30. Working people in the fuel and energy complex! Increase the extraction of oil, gas, and coal and the generation of electricity!

31. Soviet metallurgists! Reliably satisfy the country's demand for metal! Raise the quality and extend the output of economical metal production!

32. Machine builders! Create highly productive, economic, and reliable machines, instruments, and means of mechanization and automation! Speed up the technological re-equipping of all branches of the national economy!

33. Working people in the chemical industry! Satisfy more fully the demands of the national economy and the population for chemical products and materials!

34. Working people in industry! Increase the production of high-quality goods for the population! Take more fully into account the growing demands of Soviet people and speed up the updating of the range! The production of consumer goods is a matter for all sectors of the national economy!

35. Working people in transportation and communications! Achieve the uninterrupted delivery of national-economic freight and a high standard of service to the population!

36. Builders and assembly workers! Improve the effectiveness of capital construction! Build economically and to a high standard, on the basis of modern technology! Hand over sites for commissioning on schedule!

37. Working people in the agricultural and industrial complex! Ensure that the country is reliably provided with food and agricultural raw materials, and that the produce of the fields and farms is kept completely without loss! Struggle to fulfill the Food Program!

38. Collective farmers and state farm workers! Introduce more actively a scientifically based system of farming! Increase the industrial production of grain and other crops! Precise organization and high quality for the spring field work!

39. Workers in agriculture! Raise in every way the productivity of animal husbandry and strengthen its feed base! Increase the production of meat, milk, eggs, and wool!

40. Working people in trade, public catering, and consumer and municipal services! Improve the quality and standard of labor! Satisfy more fully the growing demands of the population for services of various kinds!

41. Inventors and rationalizers! Be in the first ranks of those struggling for technical progress and the further strengthening of the economy of our motherland!

42. Soviet scientists! Raise the level of fruitfulness of research work! Actively promote the implementation of scientific achievements!

43. Working people on the ideological front! Take the party's ideas to the masses with conviction and passion and reveal more deeply and more vividly the achievements of the society of developed socialism! Actively expose subversive imperialist propaganda! Ideological work is a matter for the whole party and every Communist!

44. Those engaged in literature and art, cultural workers! Hold high the banner of communist ideological purity, party spirit, and the spirit of the people! Create works worthy of our great motherland!

45. Working people in public education! Improve in every possible way the teaching and the communist education of the younger generation! Inculcate in schoolchildren a love for socially useful labor! Participate actively in implementing the reform of general educational and vocational schools!

46. Working people in public health! Improve medical services for the population! Raise the work standard of establishments of medical treatment and health care!

47. Make physical culture more of a mass movement! Athletes and sportsmen! Increase the glory of Soviet sport!

48. Soviet trade unions! Develop in every possible way the labor activity and creative initiative of the working people! Long live the Soviet trade unions, the school of administration, the school of economic management, the school of communism!

49. Long live the Leninist Komsomol, a militant assistant and reliable reserve of the Communist Party, the vanguard of young builders of communism!

50. Young men and women! Persistently master knowledge, culture, and professional skill! Be ardent patriots of our motherland and selfless fighters for the cause of Lenin and communism!

51. Glorious veterans, mentors of the young! Pass on your ideological conviction and rich life experience to the younger generation! Educate young men and women in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people!

52. Women of the land of the soviets! Participate actively in production and social life! Glory to mothers! Peace and happiness to the children of the whole world!

53. Soviet servicemen! Improve your combat and political training! Guard vigilantly and reliably the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the historic gains of socialism! Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

54. May the unparalleled feat of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War live forever! Eternal glory to the heroes fallen in the struggle for the honor, freedom, and independence of our motherland!

55. Long live the indivisible international unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union -- the life-giving source of the strength of our society!

56. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the collective farm peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia!

57. Long live the soviets of people's deputies -- truly democratic organs of power! Citizens of the land of the soviets! Actively participate in the management of the affairs of the state and society!

58. Long live the Communsit Party of the Soviet Union! The unshakable unity of the party and the people and loyalty to the behests of the Great Lenin are the guarantee of all our victories!

59. Long live our great motherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

60. Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to new victories in building communism!

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

EDITORIAL VIEWS ROLE AND TASKS OF SOVIETS

PM161020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Relying on the Masses' Initiative and Creativity"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, has begun its activity. Its first session, which has just ended, elected the Presidium of the supreme organ of power. Relying on the experience of party and state building in recent years and proceeding on the basis of the highest interests of Soviet society and the state, in an atmosphere of complete unanimity the CPSU Central Committee plenum deemed it necessary for Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to simultaneously hold the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The deputies greeted this proposal with tumultuous appluase. The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet session outlined the guidelines for our society's social and political development and the Soviet state's foreign policy course. These basic guidelines are based on the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. The party reaffirmed the continuity of its policy in the sphere of domestic life and international affairs and its fidelity to the strategy of our progress toward communism. Along the way to its supreme goals the party is faced with resolving major and complex tasks which belong by their provenance and nature to the first phase of the communist formation. The main results of the Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session lie in the fact that the next step in resolving these tasks has been taken.

At its session the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, formed the commissions of the chambers and the USSR Government and other supreme constitutional organs. The deputies approved the USSR Council of Ministers' activity. The Supreme Soviet also approved the basic guidelines for the government's forthcoming activity in the domestic and foreign policy sphere. The basic guidelines for the reform of general education and vocational schools were discussed.

The Communist Party's leading role in our society is enshrined in the USSR Constitution. The party has defined and continues to define the main avenues of all aspects of the political system, and first and foremost the Soviet state. The embodiment of party policy in state activity is the most important condition for successfully resolving socioeconomic tasks, for improving developed socialism, and for enhancing the soviets' role and prestige.

"Recently the masses' labor and social activity has notably increased. This is the direct result of the work we have launched in the field of economics and ideological and political education," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech at the session. "The improvement of all facets of the soviets' activity and work to further improve socialist democracy and our society's entire political system must actively serve this goal."

The CPSU Central Committee plenum devoted an exceptional amount of attention to improving the activity of soviets -- the USSR's political foundation and a might instrument of socialist building. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech gave an all-around assessment of the role and place of the soviets in our society's life; it set the tasks of increasing their influence in economic and cultural building, in ensuring a comprehensive approach to economic and social development, in more fully satisfying working people's demands, and in educating Soviet people in the spirit of internationalism and readiness to defend their motherland and the great gains of socialism. The Central Committee plenum adopted the resolution "On further Improving the Work of the Soviets of People's Deputies."

The line of enhancing the role and place of the soviets in society's entire life has been and is being consistently and persistently pursued by the party at all stages of the socialist state's development. This line stems from our revolution and from the works of V.I. Lenin, who repeatedly indicated that the soviets' strength lies in their indissoluble link with the broadest working masses and in the fact that working people themselves must actively work in the organs of their own native power.

Socialist democracy is typified by a merging of the functions of the legislature, administration, and control in the supreme organs of power. This provides an opportunity to extensively influence the work of state organs and all aspects of administration and the work of enterprises and institutions. But, as the plenum stressed, the soviets' immense potential is nonetheless being inadequately realized.

Take a pressing question such as the relationship between a local soviet and enterprise of central subordination located on its territory. What methods can the soviet use to influence enterprises and associations which are directly subordinate to their own departments? Certain economic leaders vigorously "push through" anything concerning the construction of production projects. But kindergartens, hospitals, sewage works, and so forth are considered matters of secondary importance.

Related to this is the implementation of the well known CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further enhancing the soviets' role in economic building is exceptionally important. Practice attests to the fact that by no means are all economic officials carrying out its propositions.

The widening of the jurisdiction of organs of power in such important questions as ensuring regions' comprehensive economic and social development, expanding the soviets' coordinating and control functions, increasing their influence on enhancing the work efficiency of associations, enterprises, and organizations and on improving Soviet people's work and everyday life -- all this places a special responsibility on the soviets in general, on their ispolkoms, and on every elected representative of the people. Many departments, as the plenum noted, still try to bypass the soviets. The organs of power cannot and must not tolerate this situation.

Soviets are called on to resolve major and complex national economic and social problems. But in addition to that it is their direct duty to show concern for people's everyday needs, needs that are usually regarded as trivial. It is fair to say, however, that for the soviets no matter is trivial when it affects people's lives. There can, however, be a trivial approach to people's vitally important problems. If apartments are cold in winter, if people have to wait a long time for buses, if the streets ar filthy and the necessary public order is not upheld, if the work of canteens, workshops, and stores is poor -- citizens are right to first of all go or write to the soviet or to their deputy. That is when a state-minded approach to a "private" problem is important and when it is necessary to see beyond the particular to the general, beyond the individual incident to the broader phenomenon.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum indicates to deputies and soviet workers not only the urgent tasks but also ways of resolving them, not only what needs to be done but also how to approach the solution of a question in a state-minded way. This path is by the further development of domocratic principles in the activity of the organs of power and the improvement of the work of soviet sessions, standing commissions, and ispolkoms. After all, for every area, be it production, municipal services, trade, transport, or the maintenance of public order, there are specific leaders of ispolkom sections and administrations or even of departments who are responsible. But does a specific leader often provide answers for deputies at a soviet session or a standing commission session? And we don't mean a showy report containing a selection of general points, but a reply relating to a particular failure. Unfortunately, soviets are still timid in submitting pointed questions for discussion by deputies. And this, naturally, dampens people's ardor and fetters their initiative. It is still rare for deputies to resort to queries about a particular leader at soviet sessions.

The most important questions of our society's life are regulated by laws and decisions of central organs. If all these laws and other acts which have the force of law were fulfilled, we would accomplish a great deal more and avoid many negative situations. The soviet as an organ of power is primarily responsible for the implementation of Soviet laws. Naturally, this also applies to the fulfillment of plans, which in our country have the force of law and are the law. At the same time, only by relying on legislative acts, that is, on the force of the whole state, is it possible to successfully resolve the complex tasks in all spheres of life. The soviets constitute a unified system of power in our country. This, together with reliance on the millions-strong masses of working people, gives them strength and opens up opportunities for implementing the Communist Party's policy in specific sectors of socialist building.

The soviets play a tremendous role in strengthening the friendship of our country's peoples, in the working people's international and patriotic education, and in strengthening our motherland's defense capability.

The present-day international situation demands comprehensive efforts to ensure the country's security and the reliable defense of the Soviet people's peaceful labor. A weighty contribution to resolving foreign policy tasks -- and they are directed entirely to the cause of peace and at preventing nuclear war -- is being made by our state and the soviets of people's deputies, and the USSR Supreme Soviet above all. And in this sphere the task is posed of widening the framework of the soviet's work.

All the Soviet people's successes are linked to the CPSU's leading and guiding activity. Party leadership of the soviets and the example of Communist deputies give the soviets' activities purpose and provide reference points in the sea of everyday cares. The party directs the soviets toward the independent and responsible resolution of the tasks proper to them and toward the realization of the powers granted them.

A session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held 13 April. It examined the question of the soviets' tasks in realizing the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum decisions and the question of a plan of basic measures. Addressing the session, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted the important tasks of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets, and local soviets in all spheres of life. He said, in particular: "The soviets have extensive rights, and it is only necessary to use them properly, eradicate formalism, do away with passiveness, and take active, creative positions in all matters." It is particularly important here, K.U. Chernenko went on to point out, to have precise knowledge of the local population's needs and to realize them persistently. This is manifested to the greatest extent in the soviets' work on fulfilling the voters' mandates. Therefore it must be made a rule that the mandate adopted by the soviet for execution is without fail included in the plan and that certain material resources are allocated for the fulfillment of voters' mandates.

Deputies of our country's highest organ of power are faced with great creative state work. The CPSU Central Committee plenum set the task of preparing for the next CPSU congress, to which the new edition of the party program will be submitted for discussion. Tremendous work is to be done on fulfilling the Food and Energy Programs. The elaboration of the new, 12th 5-Year Plan and the determination of the prospect for the next few decades demand special attention.

In short, great, responsible tasks lie before our country, the people, and thus every one of us. There is no doubt that together, through concerted efforts under the party's leadership, they will be fulfilled.

OBSERVER ON POTENTIAL OF SOVIETS' POWER

LD152254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the sitting of its Presidium, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that the enormous potential of the soviets is as yet being inadequately realized and that their richest possibilities must be put to more active and effective use.

[Begin video talk by political observer L.A. Voznesenskiy] Hello, comrades. There is probably no phrase that occurs more regularly in our vocabulary than soviet power. Its effect on the life of man and society is felt by everyone more or less constantly. For, as is known, the soviets of people's deputies form the political foundation of the USSR, the forum where the people exercise the state power belonging to them. Even so, the recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that there exists a certain contradiction or divergence between the richest possibilities of the soviets and the way these are used in practice. It set out a very broad range of tasks for further improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies.

So what is the primary task of these today? What should we be striving for first and foremost? In the first place, for soviet power, in all its links from rural and settlement soviets upward without exception to be the power, to watch vigilantly over discipline, order, and the law that is one for all; for the rights and powers given the soviets by the country's constitution to be used to the fullest; for the organizational and economic levers to be more effective in their hands, especially regarding their influence on state plan fulfillment, raising production efficiency, ensuring the integrated nature of economic and social development, and the correct combination of regional and sectorial initiatives in management and of statewide and local interests. All of this is essential in order to enhance the responsibility of the soviets for improving all aspects of people's life and everyday affairs in the areas they administer.

In the second place, for soviet power, even in its tiniest primary link, to constantly strengthen people's awareness of its soviet nature so that public knowledge of the activities of the soviets may become wider and deeper; so that ever-broader masses of people may be drawn into such activities; so that their participation in the work of organs of management may become more real in character; so that the soviets may be tireless guardians of social justice in our society; and so that there may be no room in their soil for the weeds of bureaucratic and formalist approaches or for a callous or heartless attitude to people -- who, incidentally, sometimes make judgments about the whole of soviet power, above all from the link with which they come into contact in everyday life.

It has become even more important in recent times to strengthen mutual links and reciprocal effects of development in the spheres of management and democracy and of economic and social matters. There are great reserves in the soviets, great possibilities for binding these trends to the progress of society and for opposing narrow attitudes and increasing the measure of their rights in checking and coordinating the activities of enterprises and organizations located in the areas in question. By speeding up the development of production and increasing labor productivity, we create the material basis and give rise to public demand for improvements to socialist democracy and for ever broader, more active and innovative participation by the working people in managing production and other state affairs, both through the soviets and in all the other forms that are inherent in our system. At the same time, by developing and enriching the activities of the soviets and other forms of socialist democracy, we make fuller use of the social accelerators of the country's economic growth, which also means the material prosperity of the citizens and the acceleration process of planned all-around improvement of the society of advanced socialism.

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST COMPLACENCY ON THE FARM

PM131034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Shock Labor for the Spring Field"]

[Excerpt] Every spring has its special features, its caprices, so to speak. It has been late in coming in a number of regions, and in some places there is a lack of moisture in the soil and winter crops are developing poorly or dying off. Farm and agro-industrial association specialists must take measures to complete the whole range of jobs and lay a firm foundation for the harvest in accordance with the optimum deadlines. However, certain farms in Kursk and Lipetsk Oblasts, for example, are behind with mulching, and in Semipalatinsk Oblast seed preparation is delayed.

Party and soviet organs cannot tolerate this kind of omission. As is known, the localities themselves determine the crop structure and the timetable for particular fieldwork tasks. But farm independence has nothing to do with indifference, complacency, and tardiness. Such things are even more intolerable in the complex conditions of this year's spring. In order to achieve success, the specific situation must be well understood and considered and the sowing carried out within the optimum deadlines, which have been reduced to a minimum in many areas. It is important everywhere to have precise work plans and to provide for extensive maneuvering and efficient use of equipment. It is necessary to use agrotechnics creatively and to skillfully rely on the experience of the best collectives, progressive workers, and innovators.

The farmers' most important task is to ensure an increase in grain production and the fulfillment of the targets for its sale to the state. The situation connected with the cultivation of high-quality strong and durum strains of wheat for food is still in need of decisive improvement. Many farms -- in Krasnodar Kray, and Saratov, Orenburg, and Kustanay Oblasts, for example -- plan to increase supplies of this appreciably. Above all it is necessary to prepare good quality seed of highly-productive strains, cultivate and manure the fields promptly and well, provide the plants with the proper care, and apply top dressing at the right time. Corn is being accorded a prominent place in the country's grain balance. Harvests of hulled and pulse crops must be increased. It is particularly important to seek to ensure a further increase in the yield of fodder land.

SHESTOPALOV, BYCHENKO ATTEND POLITICAL DAY

PM130940 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel N. Kusher report: "Integrated Political Day"]

[Text] An integrated political day devoted to the forthcoming all-Army conference of Komsomol organization secretaries was held in the USSR Defense Ministry's construction and billeting organs. Generals and officers from the central apparatus and from the Political Directorate of Military Construction Units spoke with the military construction workers about the Komsomol organizations' tasks stemming frim the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February (1984) Plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech to voters.

Taking part in the integrated political day were Marshal of Engineer Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, and Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the Political Directorate of Military Construction Units.

YEPISHEV SUMS UP POLITICAL WORK COURSE RESULTS

PM130941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Enhance the Standards of Party Organizational Work"]

[Text] The results of refresher courses for chiefs of party organizational work departments at Army and Navy political organs, organized by the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, were analyzed at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

In the process of lectures, seminars, and practical work sessions, those who attended the courses studied topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, the improvement of developed socialism and the defense of its gains, international relations, the international communist movement at the present stage, and the theory and practice of party-political work in the Armed Forces and military building.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, spoke at the meeting to sum up results, and dealt with the future work by this category of local political staff cadres. He emphasized that it is necessary to enhance the role of party organizational work departments as part of improving the work style of political organs, the planning, monitoring, and verification of execution, the leadership of party organizations, the education of communists, and the ensuring of their vanguard role. All this must make an active contribution to the intensification of party influence on increasing combat readiness and resolving the responsible tasks set for the Armed Forces by the party.